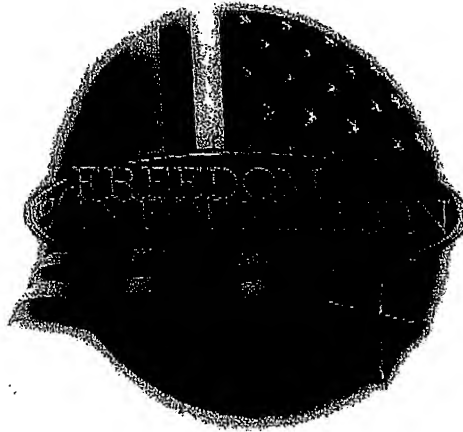


FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: 65-15348

Section: Sub E (8)



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Julius Rosenberg

FILE NO. 65-15348
Sub. Sec. E

VOLUME NO. 8

SERIALS 418
thru
488

File No: 65-15348Re: Julius RosenbergDate: 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
418	2/18/54	CLIPPING FROM DAILY WORKER	1	1	
419	2/18/54	" "	2	2	
420	2/17/54	" "	1	1	
421	2/10/54	" "	1	1	
422	2/7/54	CLIPPING FROM THE WORKER	1	1	
423	2/25/54	CLIPPING FROM DAILY WORKER	1	1	
424	2/23/54	" "	1	1	
425	2/22/54	" "	3	3	
426	2/21/54	CLIPPING FROM THE WORKER	1	1	
427	2/19/54	CLIPPING FROM THE DAILY WORKER	5	5	
428	2/4/54	" "	1	1	
429	2/4/54	" "	1	1	

File No: 65-15348Re: Julius RosenbergDate: 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
430	2/4/54	CLIPPING FROM THE DAILY WORKER	1	1	
431	2/4/54	" "	1	1	
432	2/3/54	" "	2	8	
433	2/5/54	" "	1	1	
434	2/25/54	" "	2	2	
435	2/24/54	" "	2	2	
436	2/24/54	" "	1	1	
437	2/28/54	CLIPPINGS FROM THE THE WORKER	2	2	
438	3/1/54	CLIPPINGS FROM THE DAILY WORKER	1	1	
439	3/9/54	" "	2	2	
440	3/16/54	" "	1	1	
441	3/17/54	" "	1	1	

File No: 65-15348Re: Julius RosenbergDate: 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
442.	3/21/54	CLIPPING FROM THE WORKER	2	2	
443	3/29/54	CLIPPING FROM THE DAILY WORKER	2	2	
444	4/2/54	" "	1	1	
445	4/1/54	" "	1	1	
446	4/4/54	CLIPPING FROM THE WORKER	1	1	
447	4/20/54	CLIPPING FROM THE DAILY WORKER	1	1	
448	6/6/54	CLIPPING FROM THE WORKER	4	4	
449	6/6/54	" "	1	1	
450	6/8/54	CLIPPING FROM THE DAILY WORKER	2	2	
451	6/10/54	" "	1	1	
452	6/10/54	" "	1	1	
453.	6/13/54	CLIPPING FROM THE WORKER	1	1	

File No: 65-15348Re: Julius RosenbergDate: 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
454	6/13/54	CLIPPING FROM THE WORKER	1	1	
455	6/14/54	CLIPPING FROM THE DAILY WORKER	1	1	
456	6/14/54	" "	1	1	
457	5/14/54	" "	2	2	
458	6/17/54	" "	1	1	
459	6/18/54	" "	2	2	
460	6/18/54	" "	1	1	
461	6/20/54	CLIPPING FROM THE WORKER	1	1	
462	6/20/54	" "	1	1	
463	6/20/54	" "	1	1	
464	6/20/54	" "	1	1	
465	6/21/54	CLIPPING FROM THE DAILY WORKER	2	2	

File No: 65-15348Re: Julius RosenbergDate: 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
466	6/7/54	CLIPPING FROM THE DAILY WORKER	1	1	
467	6/16/54	" "	1	1	
468	6/16/54	" "	1	1	
469	6/22/54	" "	1	1	
470	6/23/54	" "	1	1	
471	6/16/54	" "	2	2	
471A	6/17/54	" "	3	3	
472	6/24/54	" "	2	2	
473	6/24/54	" "	1	1	
474	6/27/54	CLIPPING FROM THE THE WORKER	1	1	
475	6/27/54	" "	6	6	
476	6/27/54	" "	3	3	

File No: 65-15348Re: Julius RosenbergDate: 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
477	6/27/54	CLIPPING FROM THE WORKER	1	1	
478	6/27/54	" "	5	5	
479	8/12/54	CLIPPINGS FROM THE DAILY WORKER	1	1	
480	9/16/54	" "	1	1	
481	10/20/54	" "	1	1	
482	1/12/55	" "	3	3	
483	6/28/55	" "	2	2	
484	6/11/56	" "	2	2	
485	6/17/56	CLIPPING FROM THE WORKER	5	5	
486	6/19/56	CLIPPING FROM THE DAILY WORKER	1	1	
487	5/19/57	" "	1	1	
488	3/1/57	" "	1	1	

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU
of
INVESTIGATION

See also Nos. _____

*McQuilly Walker
Index file E.*

65-15948

Serial - 418 -

*Section 8
C.A. Minahan
Harrington*

SENATE REPORT ASKS MORE LAWS ON INDUSTRIAL SPYING

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate Internal Security subcommittee claimed today that trained Soviet espionage agents are "stealing the know-how of American business" as well as military and atomic secrets. The fourth installment of the subcommittee's annual report recommended that the parent Senate Judiciary Committee undertake a study to determine how best the internal security of the U.S. can be protected by the enactment of laws to more effectively deter and punish industrial espionage.

The report reviewed the cases of Harry Gold and David Greenglass, both serving prison terms on espionage charges. Greenglass' testimony was used in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg who were sentenced to death and executed.

The subcommittee also said that "conspiratorial forces" control the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union and the United Public Workers Union in Hawaii.

"Unions under the domination of unregenerate Communists have a monopoly in handling cargo shipped from all our western ports and through our lifelines on the vast Pacific and on the Hawaiian Islands," the report said.

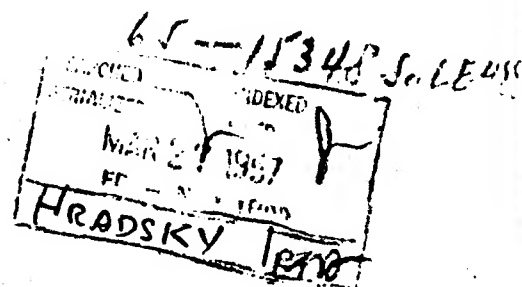
"The measure of control exercised by the ILWU, as presently constituted, over the economic life of Hawaii, is a serious threat to the internal security of the U. S."

The subcommittee also said that New Orleans hearings showed that Communists are active in unions, churches, farmers' organizations, schools and other groups in Louisiana.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATE 3/1/57
Pg. 3 Col. 1



UNEASY CONSCIENCE

An Editorial

THERE ARE two explanations for the bipartisan effort to elevate Federal District Judge Irving Kaufman to the Federal Court of Appeals.

Kaufman sentenced Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to their deaths as "spies."

It has been reported in the press that Senators Kefauver and Bridges, the sponsors of the move, want to secure Presidential and Senatorial approval for Kaufman's conduct during the trial.

It will be four years, on June 19, since the Rosenbergs went to their deaths in Sing Sing prison. The present effort to secure approval for Kaufman's actions is proof, we believe, that the American people are still not convinced beyond a doubt that the young husband and wife were guilty as charged.

The other explanation for the bipartisan push is that Kaufman is being paid off for a job well done. Such pay-offs were customary in the political persecutions during the McCarthy era.

Whichever of the explanations is the correct one, the effort to name Kaufman to the Appeals bench is shameful.

5/19/57
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JUN 20 1957
FBI - NEW YORK
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IN MEMORIAM

THE TRAGIC EVENTS of June 19, 1953, will ever remain a poignant, bitter memory for many Americans. On that day, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, a young American couple of immense courage and honesty, parents of two young children, were put to death by a conscience-less Department of Justice.

The Rosenbergs were executed because they refused to confess to a lie of "espionage" even at the expense of their lives.

Neither the world-wide movement against the frame-up nor the efforts of reactionary war-inciters to promote treason trials died with the Rosenbergs.

Those who defended the Rosenbergs are now seeking the freedom of Morton Sobell, sentenced to 30 years as their "co-conspirator." As the French philosopher and writer, Jean Paul Sartre, said in a letter to the N. Y. Times Friday, Europe has never believed in the guilt of either the Rosenbergs or Sobell.

Reactionaries are seeking to extend the "treason trial" technique. On the West Coast, three Americans have been indicted for treason because they published an English-language magazine in China which advocated an end to the Korean War and friendship between the two peoples.

A Connecticut builder and a New York Negro worker have likewise been charged with treason, possible preludes to indictments, by the Un-American Activities Committee because they took part in a peace conference in China.

Let us make sure no new Rosenberg cases are in the making, aimed at halting the pressure of the American people for a genuine peace program.

FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATE 6-19-56
Pg 5 Col. 1

65-15348-E-486

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JUL 10 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	
H. RADSKY	



MORTON SOBELL

rites primarily from the fact that the Rosenberg-Sobell case embodies within it all the issues—from peace to civil liberties—around which history is being made.

As has been proved time and time again in American history,

when the issues are so sharply drawn, men and women of good will never rest until the issues have been resolved. In this case, that means freedom for Morton Sobell and vindication of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

SERVICES AT ROSENBERG GRAVES

Memorial services will be held at the graves of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg at Sunday, June 17, 1 p.m. at Wellwood Cemetery, Pinelawn, L. I.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell has an-

nounced that efforts are being made to provide transportation for those who wish to attend.

Information can be obtained at the Sobell Committee office, 940 Broadway (at 22 St.), AL 4-9983.

Sobell's freedom. The attorneys presented proof that the prosecution knowingly used perjured testimony, made misrepresentations to the court, suppressed evidence, and lacked even the right to try Sobell in the first place because they had kidnapped him in violation of international treaties with Mexico. Sobell's attorneys demanded a hearing in the motions so that all of the facts could be brought out, and that Sobell be brought from Alcatraz to be present at the hearing. Thus the case is once again before the courts, this time backed up with new evidence, new documents, and points of law not previously argued.

A FAVORABLE decision on this motion would set the stage for Sobell's freedom. His release, in turn, would have a profound impact on the manner in which all political cases are being handled throughout the country, would help restore the guarantees of fair trial, and would increase the personal security for every citizen.

The growing expression of public opinion on the case was illustrated several weeks ago when Mrs. Morton Sobell made public an appeal to President Eisenhower to free her husband, to see that the Attorney General's office agrees to a new trial. This appeal was signed by such eminent persons as Elmer Davis, author and noted commentator, Lewis Mumford, author,

Professor Roland Bainton of the Yale Divinity School, and Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize scientist.

Individuals who have questioned the trial include U.S. Senator Langer, Judge Patrick H. O'Brien of Michigan, Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize scientist, novelist Waldo Frank, and Walter Millis, former editorial writer for the N. Y. Herald Tribune.

John Wexley's book on the Rosenberg-Sobell case, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," published by Cameron Associates, has been circulated in volume of some 12,000 copies, and has produced much of the comment referred to above. This month a new book, "Was Justice Done?", written by Malcolm Sharp, professor of law at the University of Chicago, is being published by Monthly Review Press. It too will doubtless be circulated in the thousands of copies in the months to come.

ABROAD, INTEREST in the case has reached new heights as evidenced by the statement of Lord Bertrand Russell, noted philosopher, that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were innocent. Last month, Mrs. Rose Sobell, Morton's mother, returned from a trip to England, France and Italy, where she met with prominent citizens of those countries and found a determination that justice would be won for her son.

Meetings are being held in the countries she visited, as well as in other countries throughout the world, and letters of protest to the White House and to the U.S. Embassies are being written on the Sobell case.

Each month the impact of the case has grown, and recent events indicate it is continuing to grow. All this interest and activity de-

ed against clemency, even though the President had made two previous explanations before the execution.

the Rosenbergs, but which could not be used in the trial."

In France's famous Dreyfus case, too, there was the ever-grow-



ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

The author writes: "Finally, the President had been told by Attorney General Brown that the government possessed information which corroborated the guilt of

ing need to keep uncovering new "proof" that Dreyfus was really guilty. The stronger the movement for truth become, the greater was the need for reassurances to pro-

tect those who had carried out the crime.

On Monday, June 4, attorneys for Sobell argued before Judge Irving Kaufman two motions for

THIS JUNE—three years after the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—the time is nearing when there ultimately will be official recognition of what millions already believe: that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell were innocent. The Rosenberg execution was supposed to have closed the books on the case. It was supposed to have choked off the snowballing protests that threatened three years ago to blow the whole frameup sky high.

But today the case is exploding anew, and this time there is no executioner's switch to stem the rising tide of public opinion which is recognizing the Rosenberg-Sobell case as the epitome of extremism in American life, to be equated with McCarthyism at home, and belligerency in international affairs. The battle lines have been developing rapidly in past months.

- Morton Sobell has opened a legal offensive in the courts to win his freedom.

- More and more prominent individuals and publications are expressing belief that an injustice occurred.

- Interest is heightening abroad.

- The prosecution is becoming so hard-pressed that it was necessary to take Harry Gold and David Greenglass out of prison to buttress the lies they told in the trial.

- Attempts are being made by supporters of President Eisenhower to justify anew his refusal of clemency.

★
ONE OF THE MOST revealing barometers of the leadway being made in establishing the truth came last month in a widely-syndicated excerpt from the new book, "Eisenhower — the Inside Story." The book was written by Robert J. Donovan and is apparently timed to boost Eisenhower's election prospects. One ~~seem~~ ^{seems} strived to explain why the President decid-

Ethel and Julius Will Be Vindicated

By JOSEPH KLEIN

CLIPPING FROM
THE WORKER

DATED 6-17-56

Pg. 9 Col. 2

65-15348-E-485

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JUL 5 1955	
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definite book on this world important case with which it deals.

"John Wesley is no newcomer on the stage of justice. His plays include such memorable works as the 'Last Mile,' 'They Shall Not Die,' 'Steel' and others. To his credit for screenplays we can add 'City of Conquest,' 'The Long Night' and (in collaboration) 'The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse' and 'Confessions of a Nazi Spy.'

"He came to the Rosenberg trial intending, as usual, to eventually write a play about it. Emotionally aroused by the hysteria and the myriad ramifications surrounding the case, he decided then and there to make a thorough investigation of his own. Like the distinguished scientist, Dr. Harold Urey, the author felt too 'that the integrity of justice was at stake.'

"The book is written so that every reader can assume for himself the role of juror while analyzing the mass of evidence and background. To such an extent has the author made sure of his material that he has documented throughout the book, the complete Columbia Law review Summary on the case, which can be synthesized in the following quote from the law review: 'The rights of the Rosenbergs did not receive the precise and extensive consideration that must characterize the administration of the criminal law.'

"This book is no doubt a giant amongst books concerning American search for justice."

Canadian Lauds Book On Rosenbergs

A book review in the Jewish Western Bulletin of Vancouver, British Columbia, is the latest article to laud John Wexley's book charging an injustice against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

The review, written by Abe Averbach, refers to Wexley's "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," as "a giant amongst books" concerning American justice.

Morton Sobell, co-defendant with the Rosenbergs, now has an appeal for a new trial before the courts. Sobell, condemned to 30 years on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage" and imprisoned in Alcatraz, asserts his innocence.

The text of the article, published May 25, is as follows:

"Three years of monumental and painstaking research went into this work, to make it the most



JOHN WEXLEY

CLIPPING FROM THE
JEWISH WESTERN BULLETIN
DATED JUNE 11, 1956
Pg. 7 Col. 3

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FBI - NEW YORK	
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65-15348-E-484

By Alan Max

torney placed on the stand as his key witness a man who had revealed himself in a previous trial as an inveterate liar!

Perhaps the District Attorney was unaware of the Gold history? That would be unbelievable even under ordinary circumstances. But here the circumstances were extraordinary:

First, the U. S. District Attorney who put Gold on the stand in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial was Irving H. Saypol. Saypol had been the District Attorney in the Brothman trial.

Second, the same assistant district attorney prepared witnesses in the Brothman trial and in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. This was none other than Roy M. Cohn (who also prepared Harvey Matusow as a witness in the Flynn Smith Act trial!)

Finally, we come to the judge. Judge Irving R. Kaufman who presided at the Rosenberg-Sobell trial had also presided in the Brothman trial. He had heard from Gold's own mouth the story which five years later brought a not-guilty verdict in the Smilg trial.

Not only did Judge Kaufman make no attempt in the Rosenberg trial to bring out the facts which had emerged in the Brothman trial. Still more reprehensible, the Rosenberg jury was led to believe that he had never

known anything about the personal life of Gold.

When the prosecutor asked Gold something about his parents and the defense objected on the ground of irrelevancy, Judge Kaufman said:

"This is background. It is always proper in a case, within limits. The jury is entitled to know, **AND I AM ENTITLED TO KNOW**, what type of a witness we are dealing with. We want to know something about him." (My emphasis—A. M.)

As if the judge did not already know from the Brothman trial that Gold qualified more for mental care than for the witness stand!

The Cold War required two myths: "Communist force and violence" and "Soviet atomic espionage." Light was shed on the first myth when Judge Dimock in calmer times found that Harvey Matusow's original testimony was a lie. Light was shed in calmer times on the second myth by the jury's verdict at the Dayton trial. Judge Dimock's findings resulted in the order for a new trial for two imprisoned Smith Act victims. The Dayton verdict can lead to a new trial and to freedom for Morton Sobell. And through justice for Sobell, vindication for the martyred Rosenbergs!

A Dayton Jury Rocks the Spy Hoax

MOST AMERICANS are unaware of what, in my opinion, is the most sensational development to date in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. Most other papers which carried anything on the Smilg trial in Dayton, Ohio, a week ago, gave it only three or four inches on an inside page. They did not give the readers even the facts which came out at the trial. These facts, I am convinced, can blow the entire Rosenberg-Sobell case sky-high.

Harry Gold, "self-confessed spy" who provided the necessary links—the famous jello box-top, etc.—for the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, by now has been a key government witness in three trials.

Trial I—the trial of Gold's one-time employer, Abraham Brothman. The public was led to believe Brothman was being tried for espionage. Actually the charge was "conspiracy to obstruct justice"—i.e., "urging" Gold to withhold information from a grand jury. Brothman was convicted.

Trial II—the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed and Morton Sobell condemned to a living death—30 years in Alcatraz.

Trial III—the recent trial in Dayton, where Gold was the chief witness in a government attempt to convict Benjamin

Smilg, Wright-Patterson Air Force Engineer, of perjury. Gold had claimed that Smilg knew him as a "spy." Smilg had denied it. The jury acquitted Smilg after coming to the conclusion that he was telling the truth about his relations with Gold and that Gold was a liar!

WHAT WAS the new evidence that brought an acquittal for the first time in a case where Gold was a key witness? The startling fact is that the evidence that saved Smilg was not new at all. Smilg walked out a free man when his attorney confronted Gold on the stand with his own testimony from Trial I, the Brothman trial, which the attorney read aloud from John Wexley's monumental work, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

This testimony revealed that Gold had admitted in the Brothman trial that he was an inveterate liar in his personal affairs. For years, as an employee of Brothman, Gold, a lonely recluse, had concocted an elaborate "personal life" of wives, children and "other men," not one of whom had ever existed.

Why did he continue year after year to tell those fantastic lies to Brothman, allegedly his "accomplice"? "I had become so tangled up in this web of lies

that it was easier to continue telling an occasional one than to try and straighten the whole hideous mess out." And: "It is a wonder that steam didn't come out of my ears at times."

The Brothman trial took place in November, 1950. Amidst the hysteria of the Korea war, the jury ignored Gold's admission and the fact that no one (possibly including Gold!) could draw the line and decide where Gold was telling the truth and where he was lying. But in the calmer atmosphere of 1955 a jury, hearing the exact same testimony, could only come to the conclusion that Gold was a psychopathic liar!

NOW, WHAT ABOUT Trial II, the Rosenberg-Sobell trial? Was this jury affected by the war hysteria as was the Brothman jury? Undoubtedly — and probably more so. But the evidence on which Smilg was acquitted and which was available at the Rosenberg trial was KEPT FROM THE JURY!

Here I am not referring to the fact that the defense attorneys, for reasons they considered sound, did not cross-examine Gold at all and therefore could not question him on the Brothman trial. I am referring to the fact that the U. S. District At-

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED June 28, 1955

RE 4 Col. 1

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my family was out. I made it a practice to fill in my reports with a lot of copy, giving the text of a People's World editorial and attributing it to the main speaker at a meeting.

"I gave legitimate names of people that I knew."

NAMES WANTED

Stewart emphasized several times to him that FBI in Washington was interested in the names of people more than in long quotes from speeches.

"I began," he said, "to submit fictitious names of people who existed only in my imagination just to make it look good in the report."

Brown was a trade union organizer in New Jersey until 1948, he said. Then, with his wife and two sons, he moved to California.

They lived at Riverside until 1949, then moved to Los Angeles. He worked a year here in the plastic industry. One day two FBI agents came to his home.

"My wife informed them I was at work and that I would have no interest in talking to them," Brown wrote.

Several days later, when he was alone, agents returned, and told

him they "needed some evidence against James McLeish of the United Electrical Workers Union," with whom Brown had worked in the east.

Brown wrote he first refused but, as the agents were leaving, he "opened the door and went out to them."

"I said: Look, give me your names and phone number. I'll probably call you. Hell, I've been thinking of doing this for a long time. I might as well."

Brown concluded his statement with:

"I decided to make this statement because, since my return from the fake disappearance, I have suffered deeply from shame and guilt and the realization of what I have done. I realized I couldn't go on any longer carrying this terrible burden inside of me. I decided on this confession in order to bring to an end years of duplicity, of playing the horrible role of a stoolpigeon, realizing what this is going to do to any family and how utterly I despise myself. I do this without any hope of redemption for myself."

The FBI here had "no comment" today.

By PHILIP CONNELLY

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11.—Dave Brown, Los Angeles Civil Rights Congress chairman, voluntarily confessed to the CRC today that the FBI had used him since 1950 as a paid stoolpigeon to spy on the Labor League for Peace, the Rosenberg Committee (locally and nationally), the Wesley Wells Defense Committee and others, including the CRC.

Shame and fear of exposure, Brown said, led him to fake a three-day disappearance last week, and upon his return he fabricated a story about being kidnapped and held in a Fresno farmhouse. No such events occurred, he added. Brown wrote out a 20-page confession detailing capitulation to FBI blandishments, the method of operating with an agent named Ronney Stewart to bring in more and more names, and the growing reward in blood money—\$15 at the start, and \$250 a month recently.

SPIED ON VIGIL

Brown told how he got \$50 extra from the FBI to spy on the national activities of the Rosenberg committee when, as the paid secretary of the Los Angeles com-

mittee he attended a national committee meeting in New York early in 1953. He told how, in June of 1953, he was sent to join the vigil at the White House for clemency. He wrote:

"Money for my roundtrip plane fare came from an emergency mass meeting (of Rosenberg supporters) in Washington. I walked with the others on the picket-line. When clemency was denied, I rode with the rest of the Los Angeles delegation (of four) on the train into New York.

"I was one of the honor guards in the chapel. (After the Rosenbergs were executed) I rode in the procession to the cemetery. I stood near the grave when the bodies were lowered. I heard the weeping of the crowd and saw the beloved mother of Julius Rosenberg. I wept with the others.

"Then I returned to Los Angeles and reported to agent Stewart."

At first, he met agent Stewart in the FBI man's automobile. Then the place was switched to a room in the law suite of Stewart's brother, but finally, he wrote:

"For reasons of security we transferred meetings to Church of Latter Day saints, Mormon, on

Normandy between Sunset and Hollywood Blvd. When church activities interfered, Stewart and I met in the church tower. Stewart is an active member of the church. He has the key to the rear and front doors. Several times we came to the church when the pastor was coming in, and he greeted Stewart."

When he left Rosenberg committee work, his FBI "blood money" was cut from \$100 to \$75 a month, he wrote.

'PAY' RAISED

"In February, 1954, I was laid off a job in private industry," he continued. "Between jobs I became active in the Civil Rights Congress and was elected chairman. My monthly pay from the FBI was increased to \$150. I made regular reports to agent Stewart on all executive board meetings, chapter meetings and committee meetings. . . .

"I reported on meetings of the Wesley Wells defense committee which I attended—on all of its decisions and gave names of participants.

"In advance I prepared written reports. I typed them at home on my portable typewriter while

Confesses FBI Had Him Spy on Rosenberg Defense

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY MIRROR

DATE: JAN 12, 1955

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FBI - NEW YORK	

V. J. [Signature]

Rosenberg Committee Harassed By Gov't with Phony Tax Lien

The Federal government, continuing its persecution of the Rosenberg martyrs even in death, has filed a tax lien of \$124,121.96 against the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The committee, which went out of existence a year ago, spearheaded the fight for the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The tax lien, filed in Federal Court, was openly aimed at tying up the funds of the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, the successor of the Rosenberg Committee. The Bureau of

Internal Revenue is making the specious charge that the Rosenberg Committee was not entitled to tax exemption as a non-profit organization.

Ted Jacobs, public relations director for the Sobell committee, yesterday declared:

"The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell will comment fully on the papers after attorneys have studied them. A claim for income taxes against a non-profit organization formed to seek justice for three people is absurd. It is clear that this is a vindictive attempt to hamstring the campaign

for justice for Morton Sobell. It comes at a time when many more people are learning about the facts in the Sobell case.

"In the past months, thousands of persons have signed petitions urging Sobell's removal from Alcatraz and we have learned reliably that many prominent people have appealed for such removal directly to James E. Bennett, the Federal Director of Prisons. We are confident that no obstacles thrown in the path of truth will prevent Sobell from securing the justice to which he is entitled."

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

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J.A. Harrington	

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NOV 9 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

France Honors L'Humanite

PARIS, Sept. 8 (By mail).—By far the biggest, the greatest fair in France was held this last Sunday, Sept. 5, at the Bois de Vincennes just outside Paris: the Fete for L'Humanite, the French Communist Party's central organ. This Fair with its size and scope tops a year of memorable celebrations: the 50th anniversary of L'Humanite in April, the Cease-Fire in Indochina in July, and, only a few days ago, the rejection by France of the EDC.

Tens of thousands of people from all over France came together, worked together, and enjoyed themselves together. Products and delicacies for which France is justly famous were there: Alsacian wines, crepes from Brittany, Aubusson tapestries, the pottery from Vallauris (including those of Picasso), woolens of the Pyrenees and flowers that were brought all the way from the Cote D'Azur.

Well-known writers autographed their books. Hundreds of stands vied for ingenuity and allure. The central stand, that of L'Humanite, a tremendous structure, housed the same printing press that had put out the clandestine L'Humanite during the occupation. It was still going strong, printing there at Vincennes a special pocket-size edition with the latest news of the day.

An international quarter gave the note of international solidarity and added to the general color the colorful and precious wares of Vietnam, China, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Poland, and the Soviet Union.

The principal playground for the children was named for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Music, dancing and singing continued even after the traditional fireworks marked the end of a memorable day of the people, ever youthful, ever enthusiastic, danced and sang their way out of the fair grounds.

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J. Harrington

Virginia Gardner's 'Rosenberg Story' Praised in London

A review of Virginia Gardner's new book "The Rosenberg Story" (Masses & Mainstream, \$1) appeared last week in the London Daily Worker, under the bi-line of Derek Kartun.

"Virginia Gardner," said Mr. Kartun, "has the virtues of the American school of journalism without its vices. She is persistent, painstaking, accurate. She writes well and with great warmth. She visited more than fifty people of whom forty could remember knowing either Ethel or Julius Rosenberg. A few she says, could not remember them. A very few did not want to. Only one was totally hostile. Following up clues, checking facts and figures, meeting disappointments in plenty, having strokes of unexpected luck, she slowly pieced together the story of this ordinary couple who were so very extraordinary."

The review goes on to say that Virginia Gardner's book "has a right to be on the shelves in every home where the name of the Rosenbergs means anything at all. But until one has read it, one does not really understand what made their heroism—what it is that will one day save America."

(As a special summer offer, N. Y. Daily Worker subscribers can get both 'The Rosenberg Story' and Joseph Starobin's 'Eyewitness in Indochina' for \$1. They regularly sell for \$1 each. Add 20 cents for postage and mailing. Address checks and money orders to the Daily Worker, 35 E. 12 St. N.Y.)

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DAILY WORKER

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Aug. 12, 1954

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HARRINGTON

the Bible to read as he walked with Julius, and if he had recited any of Isaiah (one of Julie's favorite Prophets). There was "no religious ritual" prescribed, he said, and he had made his own choice, from the Psalms.

Without violating any confidential relationship between chaplain and prisoner, could he verify a report? Had Ethel asked, when the cell was unlocked for her for the last time, whether Julius had gone? And did it fall to him, the chaplain, to tell her? And was it true she had replied, when she was told, "Oh. That's all right," and readily left her cell.

He was silent a moment, glancing down at his desk. "She knew he had gone," he replied then. And had he been the one to tell her? But he simply repeated, "She knew he had gone."

"And she took it calmly?" Even to the reporter's ears, the question once put soundly absurdly banal.

To the Rabbi who had to witness a human heart breaking before his eyes, it appeared at first the question fell on deaf ears. But at length he said yes, she had taken it calmly. Then seeming to reject the superficiality of such a statement, the Rabbi whom Ethel once described (May 29, 1951, letter) as "a fine, intelligent, sincere young man," added the following:

"From what I could see, that is. But you cannot read the hearts of those about to die. How do we know what they are feeling? No, it is impossible."

At one point the Rabbi was asked if the Rosenbergs were the first persons he accompanied to the electric chair. No, he said, but Ethel was the first woman.

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NEWSPAPERS the next day had commented on the dignity with which both went to their death. The New York Times said, "The pair . . . went to their deaths with composure that astonished the witnesses." And it said, "Mrs. Rosenberg sat in the electric chair with

the most composed look you ever saw," one witness said.

Rabbi Koslows was asked if it was unusual for persons about to be electrocuted to be "very controlled."

"Some are. I don't know how, unless they're scared silly. There are many reactions, even among those I have seen. Of course some are hysterical."

As for their last words uttered when their cells are unlocked and they are called for, they could be composed (such as Ethel's), but that might only mean they were already far from the living.

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At any rate, Ethel Rosenberg could not see her tall 10-year-old Michael seated before a television set, and suddenly slumped as he learned the news. She could not see Italian workers, making large signs reading "They Have Murdered the Rosenbergs," which they distributed through the night in all major Italian cities. She could not see workers demonstrating before the American Embassy in France, nor hear the weeping of thousands who stood on 16th St. in New York City.

But for more than two years she and Julius had been cut off from the living in one sense, yet were a vital part of whatever life was around them, and the world-wide struggle over their case, part of the struggle for a better, happier world.

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The Rosenberg Story . . .

(Continued from Page 3)
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"Julius Rosenberg has always been most respectful not only to me but to all other clergymen of other denominations. Both Ethel and Julius Rosenberg have regularly attended Jewish services."

Rabbi Koslowe at the outset of the interview was told of a forthcoming book on the Rosenbergs, which reportedly would contain some variation of the Lyons' libel.

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He thought also, that Julius and Ethel were spending their last hours together, and that this meant more to Julius than anything.

Other sources, however, reported that their visit—a visit as usual with the wire screen between them—was over by this time.

Rabbi Koslowe was asked if he himself had chosen the verses from

a rumor that a Rabbinical association had protested against the executions being held at the hour of 11 o'clock that night. He was not aware of any such protest by a Rabbinical association, he said firmly.

He was asked if he himself had made any such protest. No, he said, and explained, "The religious law makes allowance for electrocutions on the Sabbath. It does not preclude them, rather."

"So that if it had been set for 11 o'clock that night you would not have had to refuse to accompany them—?"

"No," he said quickly. It was then he made the statement that of course it was against religious law to take a life on the Sabbath or any other day.

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HE MADE it clear that he took no part in the actual decision, that he only answered questions put to him and made no recommendations on the timing.

"I believe the time was set by (Attorney General) Brownell—or by Judge Kaufman," he said. Then he added: "The time is customarily set by the judge."

He said he believed that during the conversations "Mr. Bloch's opinions were considered." Reminded that the late Attorney Emanuel Bloch was in Washington frantically trying to see the President, then trying to reach him and one after another Washington official on the phone up until almost the end, he said, "Then they were in touch with his office. He was apprised, I know."

Actually it was the announcement of the change in time, first reaching him through a newspaperman, while he still was in the Supreme Court building, which sent Bloch into a blind rage so that he stood on the Court House steps and

told a mass of reporters he was "dealing with animals."

Others might have accepted Brownell's pious explanation in good faith, but Manny Bloch knew then the hour had been advanced for one reason: the men responsible were governed by one idea, to get it over with, to see that switch pulled.

Not that any such suggestions were hinted by the tall, youthful-looking chaplain seated now in his study on a pleasant day in June, almost a year from the day millions will recall until their own dying days.

Rabbi Koslowe was asked to describe how he conducted Jewish services in Sing Sing, and whether Ethel and Julius both attended regularly. He said they did.

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HE DID NOT hold the Jewish services in prison on the Sabbath, as he was busy in Mamaroneck, in his synagogue, which he called Traditional in form. The services at Sing Sing were held on other days, when he could arrange the time.

They were held for those in the Condemned Cells, right in the Death House. In other words, the men, whose cells all are on one side, the other wall blank, remained locked in their cells during the services.

The Rabbi delivered the sermon from the center of the Death House.

"I could see them, they could see me, but none could see each other."

"And Ethel?"

He described the arrangements made so that Ethel Rosenberg could take part in the services. Two chairs were placed at the extreme end of the men's wing—out of sight of all the men prisoners, just within the door which for the purpose was unlocked, allowing Ethel and a matron to enter.

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matron with her could see and hear the Rabbi, without being seen except by him. But others heard her voice, so unusual and welcome a sound to the men, when the Rabbi's congregation of condemned men sang. And when after the sermon the Rabbi encouraged discussion by the congregation, Ethel did her part. Julie spoke of this in a letter to her, May 31, 1951:

"The Jewish services were impressive," he wrote. This was 16 days after he was transferred to Sing Sing. Ethel had been in the

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(Continued on Page 14)

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

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To this he replied, carefully: "There were many considerations involved. I would say not all of them concerned the Rosenbergs' religious considerations. There were other over-riding considerations."

"That were not necessarily religious, or not primarily religious?"

"I would say not," he said, shooting a swift, direct look into the eyes of his questioner, then looking away. A slight scowl glided over his rather round, full face as he cast for the moment.

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MAMARONECK, N.Y.

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He Saw Them Go to Their Death
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CLIPPING FROM

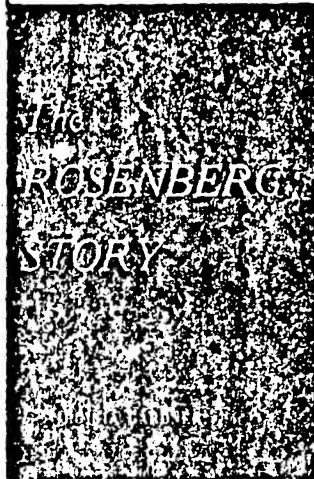
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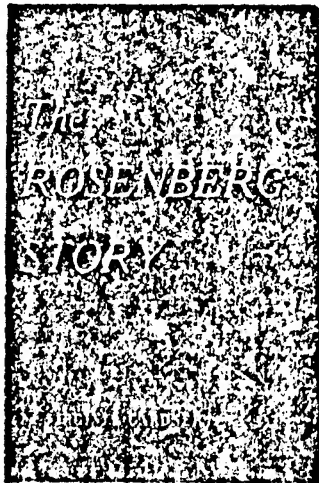
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Last week on the first anniversary of the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for a crime they never committed, Virginia Cardner's book, "The Rosenberg Story," rolled off the presses. It can be secured from your own bookseller or from the publishers, Masses & Mainstream, 832 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y. A review of this important book will appear in an early issue. (See A Chat with the Reader, Page 9).

a rumor that a Rabbinical association had protested against the executions being held at the hour of 11 o'clock that night. He was not aware of any such protest by a Rabbinical association, he said firmly.

He was asked if he himself had made any such protest. No, he said, and explained, "The religious law makes allowance for electrocutions on the Sabbath. It does not preclude them, rather."

"So that if it had been set for 11 o'clock that night you would not have had to refuse to accompany them?"

"No," he said quickly. It was then he made the statement that of course it was against religious law to take a life on the Sabbath or any other day.

★

HE MADE it clear that he took no part in the actual decision, that he only answered questions put to him and made no recommendations on the timing.

"I believe the time was set by (Attorney General) Brownell—or by Judge Kaufman," he said. Then he added: "The time is customarily set by the judge."

He said he believed that during the conversations "Mr. Bloch's opinions were considered." Reminded that the late Attorney Emanuel Bloch was in Washington frantically trying to see the President, then trying to reach him and one after another Washington official on the phone up until almost the end, he said, "Then they were in touch with his office. He was apprised, I know."

Actually it was the announcement of the change in time, first reaching him through a newspaperman, while he still was in the Supreme Court building, which sent Bloch into a blind rage so that he stood on the Court House steps and

told a mass of reporters he was "dealing with animals."

Others might have accepted Brownell's pious explanation in good faith, but Manny Bloch knew then the hour had been advanced for one reason: the men responsible were governed by one idea, to get it over with, to see that switch pulled.

Not that any such suggestions were hinted by the tall, youthful-looking chaplain seated now in his study on a pleasant day in June, almost a year from the day millions will recall until their own dying days.

Rabbi Koslowe was asked to describe how he conducted Jewish services in Sing Sing, and whether Ethel and Julius both attended regularly. He said they did.

★

HE DID NOT hold the Jewish services in prison on the Sabbath as he was busy in Mamaroneck, in his synagogue, which he called Traditional in form. The services at Sing Sing were held on other days, when he could arrange the time.

They were held for those in the Condemned Cells, right in the Death House. In other words, the men, whose cells all are on one side, the other wall blank, remained locked in their cells during the services.

The Rabbi delivered the sermon from the center of the Death House.

"I could see them, they could see me, but none could see each other."

"And Ethel?"

He described the arrangements made so that Ethel Rosenberg could take part in the services. Two chairs were placed at the extreme end of the men's wing—out of sight of all the men prisoners, just within the door which for the purpose was unlocked, allowing Ethel and a matron to enter.

IN THAT way Ethel and the

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

IN THE QUIET

berg last June 19, "Of course it is against religious law to take a life at any time. Human life is sacred—and each moment that it can be extended is sacred." What made the words doubly significant is that they were spoken by Rabbi Irving Koslowe, the Jewish chaplain at Sing Sing, in the course of a recent interview in his study in the synagogue at 273 Halsted St. here. "So that setting the time of execution forward (from the traditional hour of Sing Sing executions at 11 p.m.) was not conforming more with religious law, but less," he replied, carefully. To this he replied, carefully. There were many considerations involved. I would say not all of them concerned the Rosenbergs. "That were not necessarily religious, or not primarily religious," he said. "I would say not," he said, shooting a swift, direct look into the eyes of his questioner, then looking away, a slight scowl on his rather round, full face. Rabbi Koslowe was asked about

MAMARONECK, N.Y.
the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—

He Saw Them Go to Their Death
THE ROSENBERGS' Last Minutes

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(initials)

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N. Y. *Register Edition "The Worker"*
DATED *June 27, 1954*
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THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

• Brownell Harries Mexicans • Overflow for Rosenbergs

MASS DEPORTATIONS of Mexicans began on the West Coast, under direct orders of Attorney General Herbert Brownell. Mexican workers, rounded up by a force of 700 Federal agents, were herded into a wire-enclosed compound in a Los Angeles city park, which had been equipped to accommodate 1,000 persons at a time.

A total of 6,721 Mexican workers were seized in the first three days, and shipped to Mexico. The operation is directed by a former Sixth Army General Joseph M. Swing, recently appointed head of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

U. S. COURT OF APPEALS heard two petitions of Smith Act defendants. In St. Louis, five convicted Communist leaders sought admission to bail from Judge Roy W. Harper while their sentences are being appealed. All are now in jail. In Philadelphia, five defendants in the 1952 Pittsburgh Smith Act trials,

argued for dismissal of their sentences before seven judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals. No decision was made in either case.

A PETITION to enable him to list the National Lawyers' Guild as subversive is being sought in the courts by U. S. Attorney General Brownell. The Guild had secured a temporary injunction from the Court of Appeals to keep its name off Brownell's list of 255 so-called "subversive organizations." Brownell has asked for a speedy decision in his favor.

THREE OFFICIALS of the China Daily News of New York City, only Chinese language paper in this country which opposes Chiang-Kai-shek, were sentenced to jail terms, on charges brought by U. S. Department of Justice. The three were framed for an alleged violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act based on ads carried in the paper for firms doing business

in China. Similar ads were carried in other papers, which have not been prosecuted. Eugene Moy, Editor, sentenced to three years said the sentence was a political act and a threat to freedom of the press. The paper was fined \$25,000—and may be forced to close.

ROSENBERG memorial meetings were held in eight cities throughout the country last week, while others were held in cities abroad marking the first anniversary of the execution June 19, 1953, of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. In New York, 2,500 overflowed into three halls, while Mrs. Helen Sobell, urged action to clear her husband Morton Sobell, convicted with the Rosenbergs, and now in Alcatraz under a 30-year term. A ceremony was conducted at the graveside of the Rosenbergs after officials refused to permit erection of a headstone.

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N. Y. *Herald Tribune* } *the Worker*
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Electric and the Rosenbergs

Since the night of
June 19, 1953
When the Sing Sing electric
Burned notches of measure
In my eyes,
It scaled my work
To their great size

Often, I
Who mealed,
Full of family,
And feeling fine,
Would say to tasks,
"I have no time."
But now
Each electric sign
Glazes:
"Compare your time."

Every light bulb
That mouns in my ceiling

Shames
My "too busy" feeling.
And wall reminders
Key my working pitch
—Simple ones—
Like an off-on switch.

And, I know,
Surely, surely,
We will some day marble
The Washington electric
To a monumental view
For both of you.
And forever
Our American night
Will be jeweled
With your eternal light.
Rest in peace,
My sister and brother.

—R. M.

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AMNESTY EXHIBITION

(Continued from Page 2)

in some of the exhibits highlighting the operations of the espionage law during WWI.

Prosecutions after the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, one exhibit shows, under the espionage act, included Victor L. Berger, Socialist leader of Milwaukee, Louis Engdahl, Adolph Germer, Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker, Socialist leaders. Dr. Morris Zucker of Brooklyn was prosecuted and sentenced to 15 years for a speech he made after the end of the war, and Dr. Marie Equi of Portland, whose work in cleaning up horrible conditions of agricultural workers' camps, also was prosecuted.

In an editorial four years after Armistice Day, on Nov. 11, 1922, in the New York World, on the death in Fort Leavenworth of Ricardo Flores Magon after serving five years of a 21-year sentence imposed under the espionage law. The World spoke fearlessly of the operations of this law.

Magon, it said, was "a Mexican disciple of Tolstoy," who engaged in revolutionary activities against the Diaz regime. "Then, entering the U. S. in quest of greater freedom to speak and write in the cause of Mexican enfranchisement, he was caught in the 1918 drag-net and received a maximum penalty for alleged interference with the conduct of the war. In reality, the article for which he was con-

victed had no bearing on the war with Germany except what was read into it by the prosecution.

"That, of course, was not unusual. In the heyday of witch-burners and unofficial spies, Magon was only one of the victims." The editorial described how after Attorney General Daugherty was informed by a prison doctor Magon was going blind, and warned by others he would die (he suffered from tuberculosis and endocarditis), Daugherty wrote that he and the President had agreed no executive clemency should be granted. And, said the World, he gave as reason:

"He (Magon) regards his prosecution by the government as persecution and makes it appear that he is a martyr. He in no manner evinces any evidence of repentance. . . ." And the World, recalling that it was Daugherty who obtained a pardon for Charles W. Morse on grounds he was dying, though he was not dead yet and was about to be prosecuted again, asked if Morse was repentant. "Or," it said bitterly, "is the moral simply that it is better to break the banking laws whenever there is a profit in doing so than to fool with free speech in this land of the free?"

One of the exhibits shows the role labor played in the amnesty campaign, even sections that supported the war. A copy of a resolution passed July 25, 1919, by the AFL Central Federated Union, representing 500,000 organized workers in New York City.

It declared that "the signing of the peace treaty finds in American civil and military prisons over a thousand men and women whose offense is essentially of a political rather than a criminal nature." It declared their "further imprisonment . . . is contrary to the democratic idealism which inspired labor to fight on 'Flanders Field'" and was violative of traditional freedom of the country, and urged their immediate release.

Exhibit Tells Story of Historic Amnesty Fight

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

In a room on the second floor of the Jefferson school are spread the fascinating records of the amnesty fight begun during World War I, newspaper clippings, leaflets, letters, union resolutions and other mementoes kept by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

The exhibit opened Monday and the public may see it from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. throughout this week. Amnesty month continues to July 4.

The amnesty fight continued after the major victory of freeing Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist leader, released from Atlanta penitentiary Christmas Day, 1921, when President Harding granted amnesty to him and 23 other political prisoners. Debs had served less than three years of his 10-year term.

The breadth and popularity this great amnesty campaign achieved is visible here in concrete terms, suggesting inevitably the possibility of making today's amnesty campaign in behalf of Communist leaders and other political prisoners another great force which must be reckoned with in Presidential election campaigns, as was the case in 1920.

The "battle of quotations," the absurd and tragic legal methods employed today to send Communists to jail, under "conspiracy" charges to violate the Smith thought control act—actually for employing free speech—are not new, it is seen. A cartoon of this



DEBS

early amnesty fight period showed a man behind bars, with the caption, "Prison For Your Thoughts."

A reminder that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were electrocuted a year ago this month on charges of "conspiracy" under an old espionage law, and that Morton Sobell sits in Alcatraz as a result of that Korean war-time trial, is implicit

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She is the matron with whom Ethel Rosenberg used to chat most. Once the matron had been off four days, as happened occasionally when she had worked two weeks without days off. Ethel told her mother-in-law how she greeted Mrs. Evans on her return with, "Oh, I'm so glad to see you back on duty; I've so much to tell you!" At least the uneventful hours seemed more interesting now Mrs. Evans was back to hear about them.

It would be a rare man or woman who, brought up in the shadow of Sing Sing, did not accept as gospel the government's case against the Rosenbergs, and there is nothing to indicate that any of them questioned it.

MRS. JACKSON

Mrs. Jackson linked all the women she had attended—she took five to the chair and her mother, —a matron, had escorted several—with all other prisoners, her attitude being, "Well, God made them." A reserved, reticent woman, with a touch of Yankee austerity and pride, seated in the living room of the big house which had been her mother's, with its grand piano, its spinning wheel and other antiques left by her mother, she spoke in generalities of other cases, not of Ethel.

She described the Women's Wing of the Death House as "a snake pit—you feel that it is, with that high wall all around you, so no man can see even when they're taking exercise—nothing else visible but a little patch of sky up at the top, and you're way down below, it seems."

She said her policy was to "leave them alone" working quietly at her desk in the corridor, when those times came which were after all only natural, "and it was 'What am I doing here?' and throwing themselves on the bed."

And, not mentioning Ethel, this discreet woman, who plays the piano, weaves tapestries, does metal craft, and operates her loom, spoke of how hard it was to pick up the threads of normal life again.

"I do love classical music, and I did enjoy her singing—more than I ever guessed," was the only thing she said directly about Ethel Rosenberg. She explained she

spoke little to her, she always let them to their privacy, just keep big an eye out and an ear out. "I couldn't allow myself to get too involved with them. After all I have my own life to lead, my husband and my children."

JUST ONE BOUQUET

But when, in her spacious, old-fashioned garden, she clipped and explained what every plant was, then pointed to the hillside in the back where flamed, half hidden by trees, two scarlet poppies, she was asked suddenly by the reporter if she didn't ever long to transport her ward into this little paradise, just for an hour.

"Yes, or even to take her just one bouquet," she said. "But I could not. Just one bouquet," she repeated. "I would have liked that, And I never told her."

"Do you remember an apple seed which sprouted in the courtyard where you walked?" she was asked, and she smiled a quick response, nodding her head in the affirmative. She had not read the letter Ethel wrote about it, or any of the published letters, but was aware there a volume of them had appeared—which Mrs. Evans apparently knew nothing of.

The letter is one of Ethel Rosenberg's most beautiful. On May 20, 1951, she wrote Julie:

"There was been a fine intermittent rain all afternoon and I have sat in my chair at the entrance of the yard, drinking in the fragrance of the flowers growing somewhere out of my sight, and watching the bedraggled sparrows picking dispassionately at the bread I scattered for them. Every so often the rain lets up and then I stalk disconsolately about inspecting the few green things pushing their way up through the concrete.

"Growing between brick wall and stone walk are sprigs of crisply curling bright green parsley. Along another wall the leaves of a wild violet plant stand, almost hiding two buds. Now I kneel down to a crevice in the concrete, filled with earth painstakingly accumulated from the underpart of moss, small, velvety clumps of which clings to the damp, cool parts of the yard where the sun's rays rarely penetrate. In this crevice an apple seed which I planted, and have watered patiently, is sprouting bravely. All my love, darling. Your own, Ethel."

WHERE THE ROSENBERGS DIED

(Continued from Page 1)

was rejected at least temporarily. Of course, she said, if she was called back to Sing Sing she would go; she had been there so many years all told. She had taken three women to the chair. She spoke readily of the others—Martha Beck and Helen Fuller, a Negro.

With obvious reluctance she said she could not talk about Ethel and Julie, much as she would love to, "just because—well, I hate to brag, but I was the closest one to her."

As she showed her visitor to the door she permitted herself to remark, "I was just thinking the other day, only two weeks and it will be a year. Just a year. And now they're gone, and Manny's gone. He was so good to the boys. I'm glad they're with their grandma."

Mrs. Evans is the matron to whom Ethel turned impulsively as she reached the death machine and kissed on the cheek. News men were astonished and wondered at it, at this warm alive gesture from



ETHEL ROSENBERG

one seconds away from searing death. They hunted Mrs. Evans down that night to learn Ethel's last words—but failed to.

HER LAST WORDS

From other sources unconnected with the prison it was learned what these words were—simple, natural words for one who, as Manny Bloch learned, was so unafraid and selfless she was busy writing notes to him until a bare hour before she heard the key turn the lock.

Having walked between the two matrons she had chosen to be with her at the end, with the Rabbi, preceding her, intoning from the Psalms, Ethel kissed the little woman and said in a rush of feeling:

"Oh, Mrs. Evans, you're such a wonderful person."

Unlike state cases, in federal cases matrons are not required to witness the final barbaric act, and so, with Mrs. Manny, Mrs. Evans was permitted to leave the death chamber, with Ethel's words pulsing in her ears.

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PAUL WORKER
DATED June 17, 1934
Pg. 1 Col. 1

ETHEL'S LAST HOURS — NEVER FORGOTTEN

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Rosenberg as far as the chair last June 19, and Mrs. William S. Jackson, member of one of Ossining's Negro families dating back to Civil War days, and a prominent Episcopal churchwoman, all refused to discuss the Rosenbergs. Yet in their very refusals, both Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Jackson revealed that their years in the death house had not hardened them. Despite what the world might think of their profession, it was obvious they were sensitive persons, inevitably affected by their latest association at Sing Sing.

A pretty little woman who does not look her almost 60 years, Mrs. Evans was found in her single room, not spacious, but bright and cheerful, to which she moved within the last year. Opening onto a back yard where roses, pansies, two grown sons

(Miss Gardner is author of the book, "The Rosenberg Story," published this week by Masses & Mainstream and based on a series appearing originally in The Worker and reprinted in the Daily People's World.)

and peonies were in bloom, and reached by means of an old brick walk leading from a front yard wreathed in flowering syringa, the little room reflected the personality of the slight, friendly woman. Against one wall was a table, covered with a snowy white cloth, holding a figure of the Madonna seeking employment in a woman's prison as matron. As a result of what she had been through, when she was called for a physical examination after her son's death her blood pressure was up, and she

TRAGEDY

Elsewhere in the room were pictures of her grandchildren and her two grown sons. One of the sons

the Daily People's World of San Francisco. The following story was written on the occasion of the anniversary of the Rosenberg's execution and is published through the courtesy of The Daily People's World.)

The tragedy had struck just as the brave little mother was trying to get her life back to normal, was seeking employment in a woman's prison as matron. As a result of what she had been through, when she was called for a physical examination after her son's death her blood pressure was up, and she



JULIUS ROSENBERG

MEMORIAL RALLY FOR ROSENBERGS TONIGHT AT CHATEAU GARDENS, 9 PM

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ROSENBERG ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from Page 1)

It is said there is hardly a family in the town without a member or relative who is a guard or other employe, or a father or grandfather or uncle whose business did not depend on the existence of the prison built in 1825 and remodeled or built anew in 1920.

But even those impressed into the ghastly activity of preparation, as soon as word came that Eisenhower had refused clemency about 2:30 p.m. June 19, were only following orders, were not responsible.

Nor was the prison management responsible. Warden Wilfred H. Denno made that plain. "It was not my job, it was Carroll's," he said, as the anniversary approached. "It was a federal case. I was merely the custodian. The Rosenberg case I will not discuss. Maybe Carroll will."

He meant the Democrat, William A. Carroll, booted out as U.S. Marshal by the Republican administration after he performed what he called, in a public blast July 11, "a nasty job for them." Two days before the execution he was in Attorney General Brownell's office and nothing was said about firing him, but June 24 the Department of Justice asked him to quit, he said.

"... I didn't think they would let me finish a nasty job for them and then try to fire me without even a vacation," he said.

Since then he has dropped out of sight politically. Denno didn't know his whereabouts, and later efforts to locate him failed.

Denno said with some ire that during their more than two years in Sing Sing "some fantastic things, which just didn't happen," had been written about the Rosenbergs, but none emanated from his office.

He suggested that the late attorney for the Rosenbergs, Emanuel Bloch, "who knew what went on here," must have kept notes. Reminded that the attorney was frantically making new appeals to the White House until too late to fly to Sing Sing, so that he was still in Washington at "the end," the warden whom Bloch called a humane official said, courteously but with finanity, "That is just the part I won't discuss."

A couple of days before the execution the press told how a total of \$30,918 was spent on Ethel in Sing Sing—for matrons and her own maintenance. The ordinary Sing Sing population contains no women. Only when a woman is under the death sentence is she sent there.

The Death House itself is a prison within a prison. Once entered it is never left unless a court or judge so orders. The

Women's Wing, three cells and a corridor, adjoining the single row of men's "CC's" but barred from it, is a prison within a prison within a prison. Once two women were imprisoned there. Matrons worked in three eight-hour shifts and a fourth was needed to allow for days off.

Early in Ethel's incarceration one matron left the prison at 6:30 a.m. after night duty, and was found dead from a heart ailment in her home that night. Ethel had loved her and "cried and carried on something awful," Mrs. Rosenberg said. And of "Bessie" Ethel wrote to Julie in grief-stricken lines.

Of the four matrons who survive Ethel Rosenberg, at least three are getting on in years. Their employment at Sing Sing ends the moment their ward goes to her death, or wins an appeal or reprieve and is transferred. Ethel was the ninth woman executed since the chair was installed there in 1890. Most were charged with murder.

Forgotten now by the outside world, the four matrons one year later are still unemployed. No unemployment compensation or severance pay has been paid them and their wage reportedly amounted to only about \$60 a week — despite the heavy toll they paid, physically, emotionally or psychologically.

(To be concluded tomorrow)

Where the Rosenbergs Died — A Year Later

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

(Miss Gardner is author of the book, "The Rosenberg Story," published this week by Masses & Mainstream and based on a series appearing originally in The Worker and reprinted in the Daily People's World. The following story—first of a series of two—was written on the occasion of the anniversary of the Rosenberg's execution and is published through the courtesy of The Daily People's World of San Francisco.)

OSSINING, June 15. — The hilly streets of Ossining once more are fragrant with roses, the broad river slimmers peacefully in the June haze, the birds are plentiful and reckless in their caroling. On the surface nothing has changed since last June 19.

Nothing has changed—except that for some, June itself, the scent of roses, the careless bird song, the summer foliage, are

not the same. At least not this year, only a year past the June day when this town's grisly industry was perforce turned into a carnage house, focus of the world's eyes.

Not this year, maybe never, could the 7 p.m. lockup whistle sound on a quiet June evening, without their remembering, without a catch of the heart, "Only an hour from now." It was shortly after 8 o'clock that Julius Rosenberg walked to the electric chair with dignity and composure, matched by that of his wife, Ethel, who followed him.

A large part of Ossining's population depends for a livelihood on the big prison on the bank of the Hudson River, the Hudson at its widest and most majestic, the Hudson which Ethel and Julius never once saw after they were locked within the Death House. On certain days they could smell the salt smell the river carries even further inland. In their letter this



ETHEL ROSENBERG

hint of the great unseen river at their feet was noted as an exciting event.

The prison's present population is 1,800, the town's, 1,600

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Graves Unnamed; 'Times' Also Wants to Forget the Rosenbergs

A number of protests against refusal at this time to permit erection of a monument to mark the now unmarked graves of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were lodged yesterday and Sunday with officials of Wellwood cemetery at Pinelawn, L. I., it was learned.

The granite stones, purchased by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case, consist of a simple granite double headstone bearing the single word, Rosenberg, and two footstones with their names in English and Hebrew.

Intended for the memorial services at the graves Sunday, the stones will remain in a monument works where they were cut until such time as the cemetery permits their erection. Basis for refusal was an expressed fear of vandalism.

In more ways than one the persecution of the Rosenbergs, continuing even after death, expressed itself in recent days, it was learned.

A conventional "In Memoriam" notice for the classified advertising department of the New York Times, submitted by a friend of the family, first was accepted, with advance payment. Later the friend acting for Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, Julius Rosenberg's mother, was notified it was rejected and the money would be returned when called for.

It would have read: "Rosenberg, Julius and Ethel. Husband and wife, father and mother, beloved children, taken from us June 19, 1953. In their everlasting memory. Mother and Friends."

Several other New York newspapers carried the advertisement, including the Daily News and Post.

As for the memorial meetings held here and elsewhere last week in memory of the first anniversary of the Rosenbergs' execution, and to demand a new trial for Morton Sobell, the daily newspapers here, except for the Daily Worker, apparently were unanimous in their silent treatment.

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TIME TO REMEMBER

And now a year is past
 A time to remember come
 To count a legacy at last
 For which there's yet no sum
 They left with us two sons
 Whose very beings haunt
 Those who slew dear ones
 Whose calm they could not daunt
 They enriched with full measure
 The courage that we need
 To find time ahead we treasure
 To which their heart gave speed
 Now the fearful peer past
 shoulder

And edge into the sun
 Now speak a little bolder
 For rights that they had won
 The ice begins to melt
 The world cries out for peace
 Everywhere its strength is felt
 But yet we dare not cease
 Forward lies the world they
 sought
 When lovers all exalting sing
 The calm and strength they
 taught
 And jubilee the new-won spring.
 -SAUL GROSS.

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[Signature]

Rosenberg Memorial Tomorrow, Chateau Gardens, 8 pm

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ARMY-McCARTHY HEARINGS SHED NEW LIGHT ON ROSENBERG-SOBELL FRAMEUP

The Army-McCarthy hearings espionage ring." After these accusations were given the widest publicity, the Army conducted its own investigation and found no evidence of any Rosenberg-Sobell ring at Monmouth. "It was the Army's refutation of their Fort Monmouth hoax that prompted McCarthy and Cohn to launch their bitter attack on the Army."

The claims by Sen. Joseph McCarthy and Roy Cohn, his chief counsel, that the Rosenbergs and Sobell masterminded a radar spy ring at Fort Monmouth were "shown to be a fraud," although innocent scientists meanwhile lost their jobs, the committee noted.

"Roy Cohn made a trip to Lewisburg prison to interview David Greenglass, a chief witness in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial," the committee recalled. "Cohn claimed that Greenglass shed new light on the operation of a Fort Monmouth

testimony in the Rosenberg trial, including his own contradiction of his testimony.

The committee also cited the recent case of Val Lorwin, in whose "loyalty" case irregularities, false declarations to a grand jury and withholding of information from a court resulted in the severing of William A. Gallagher, assistant U. S. attorney, from the Attorney General's office.

"These developments make it more urgent than ever that Morton Sobell be given a new trial, and that the Rosenberg-Sobell case be thoroughly investigated by the Senate Judiciary committee," said the Sobell committee.

A stone will be unveiled this Sunday over the grave of the Rosenbergs. The unveiling, which will be open to the public, will be at 1 p.m., Wellwood Cemetery, Pine-lawn, Long Island.

"In the Army-McCarthy hearings, Roy Cohn repeated these false charges," the committee said. "He read into the record Greenglass' deposition, which gave no concrete information."

The committee added that even Greenglass' attorney, O. John Rogge, had denied publicly after the Cohn visit that Greenglass said anything new.

The committee scored this attempt of Cohn to use Greenglass to implicate others, in light of new evidence on Greenglass and his

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New Edition of Rosenbergs' 'Death House Letters' Planned

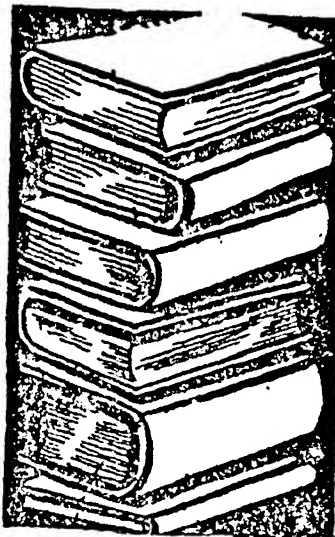
In the year since Julius and Ethel were executed, their "Death House Letters" have been read by millions of people, in many languages, and the letters have appeared in leading newspapers throughout the world.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed last June 19. This month memorial meetings will be held throughout the U. S. in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Detroit, Chicago, Baltimore, New York and other cities.

The meeting in New York will be on June 17, 8 p.m. at Chateau Gardens. Its theme, as in the case of other meetings throughout the country, will be the memory of the Rosenbergs and the campaign to win a new trial for Morton Sobell, their co-defendant imprisoned in Alcatraz.

The "Death House Letters," a collection of letters written by the Rosenbergs when they were in the death house at Sing Sing, have been published in the United States, England, Holland, Canada, Mexico, Japan, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Israel, France, Italy, East Germany and Belgium.

Arrangements are now under way to publish the book in Argentina, Finland, India and other countries. The book had been scheduled for publication in Spain, but censorship by the Franco government prevented the printing of the Spanish edition. In Japan, "Death House Letters" proved to



be one of the top nation-wide sellers. Some 125,000 copies of the book have been sold.

The original edition of the book was published in the U.S. by the Jero Publishing Co., 401 Broadway.

A new edition, in the memory of Emanuel Bloch, late attorney for the Rosenbergs, will be published this month by Cameron & Kahn, 109 Greenwich Ave., New York.

This edition will contain a considerable number of the Rosenberg letters not previously published including their final letters.

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JUN 7 1954

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ROSENBERGS

(Continued from Page 3)

not think they were being courageous, he said, anymore than he did when he undertook to defend them. They simply lived by a principle as they always had, and it was the only way they could live.

Jack McManus, general manager of the National Guardian, said that the case of the Rosenbergs and Sobell was part of the government's massive campaign to try persons on the "alleged crime of conspiracy, allegedly against the best interests of the country."

"This spurious crime of conspiracy requires no evidence, no proof, and comes with a built-in verdict," he declared.

"When we speak of amnesty," he continued, "we must not forget to include Morton Sobell. He too is a political prisoner and deserves your full support."

McManus who spoke on behalf of Emmanuel Bloch, declared that not only was there never an attorney more convinced than Bloch of the innocence of his clients, but that he was deeply aware of the political nature of the case, of the Big Lie on which it was founded.

Bloch, he said, knew the necessity of getting this country back on the road of friendly relations with other countries.

John Wexley, author of "The Last Mile," who is writing book on the Rosenberg case for early publication, flew from Hollywood

address the gathering. Wexley pointed out discrepancies in witness Harry Gold's testimony. He learned of them when he visited places and checked on train and bus schedules figuring in Gold's testimony.

Before they took a pledge to work in behalf of a new trial for Sobell, which would vindicate the Rosenbergs and Sobell, the audience heard Wexley urge them never to forget "those two sweet, wonderful, simple Americans whose love for country was stronger than love for their own lives."

Rabbi Meyer Sharff spoke in Yiddish. Seated on the platform with the elderly Rabbi, who played a steadfast role in the movement for clemency, were his wife and son.

The committee called for petitions to James V. Bennett, director of Federal Prisons, asking transfer of Sobell from Alcatraz. The petitions will be presented by a delegation in the near future.

Roses Laid on Rosenbergs' Graves

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

The two graves in Wellwood Cemetery, at Pinelawn, L. I., marked only by low-lying green shrubbery, where Ethel and Julius Rosenberg lie, are today covered with masses of red roses placed there by more than 400 persons yesterday—but they still are without a monument.

To those who came to participate in the unveiling of a stone, it was explained that the ceremonies would take place despite the fact that cemetery officials had blocked its erection on the claim that they feared vandalism.

The traditional "El Mole Rahanin" (Prayer to "The God Who Is Full of Mercy"), Jewish prayer for the dead, said at funerals and at the memorial services held a year and a day after death, was intoned by Rabbi Meyer Sharff.

Speaking in Yiddish before the prayer, Rabbi Sharff told the men, women and children gathered in a semi-circle in the hot June sun, that they stood on holy ground where all were equal in death under Jewish law.

After the prayer, he circled the graves slowly, leaning down at intervals and plucking bits of grass from the sod, which he threw over the right shoulder as part of the ritual.

A short, gray-haired woman then stepped forward, without introduction, and, looking about at the men and women, many of whom were weeping, she spoke of how she had known Ethel and Julie, and although it was only for a short time, "I loved them very much and a year ago I pledged to work every day of my life until they were vindicated."

Then, speaking in the same natural voice, she said "My friends, who stood up against all pressures

let us not make a martyr out of Morton Sobell—my son."

At this, women wept afresh, whispering: It was Rosa Sobell speaking.

She continued in a strong voice. "He is the living Rosenbergs. Let us go out and work day and night for his freedom. That is the way to vindicate Ethel and Julius Rosenberg."

The only jarring note was the roar of invisible jet planes overhead, which forced speakers to stop more than once.

At the end of the services every person was given a single rose and, filing around the grave, placed them carefully on the turf. The only sound heard was the sobbing of women, and a child's query from atop her father's shoulder, "Why do we put them here, dad?" "Because that's where the stone will be," he answered.

Morris U. Schappes urged that those assembled help make it possible "to come here a year from now accompanied by Morton Sobell."

Sara Lichtenberg and Emily Alman of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case, pledged that the granite stone now completed and waiting in a monument work shop, would be erected.

Mrs. Alman said that the Rosenbergs were thought of as "those who stood up against all pressures

and they showed the way to other Americans to stand up as the last year has proved."

More than 2,500 persons attended the Rosenberg memorial meeting Thursday night. They filled the main hall at Chateau Gardens, East Houston St., and overflowed into two halls upstairs.

It was one of eight such meetings in as many cities throughout the country, while others were held in Toronto, Vancouver and other foreign cities during the week to mark the first anniversary on June 19 of the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and to demand a new trial for Morton Sobell.

It was just about sundown when the main hall at Chateau Gardens began to fill. As each person entered, he was handed a red rose with the words, "In Their Memory." Entering the dimly lighted auditorium many stopped involuntarily, and their gaze riveted on the stage. There, large photo portraits of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on one side, and Morton Sobell on the other, held their attention, and as representative of each of New York's boroughs placed baskets of roses beneath the pictures of the Rosenbergs, others followed them and added their single roses, while a young peo-

ple's chorus sang a song set to Bach's music.

As they thrust their roses into the baskets and vases, glancing at the familiar faces above, many were overcome with emotion. Throughout the hall, many eyes were wet, and many faces betrayed the rush of memories of a year ago.

Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, the young scientist, who convicted with the Rosenbergs and sentenced to 30 years, is imprisoned in Alcatraz, set the tone of the meeting. After reading excerpts from Sobell's letters, she said:

"I don't want to see my husband go down, no matter how honorably, no matter how nobly. I want him home." She asked those present to say to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg: "We remember you. We honor you. We love you. We act."

Men and women wept as she spoke.

Then Mrs. Sobell left the platform to go to the other hall to address the overflow crowd.

BLOCH'S VOICE HEARD

The second high point in the emotion-charged evening was when, for a brief period, the audience heard the familiar voice of the late attorney for the Rosenbergs, Emmanuel Bloch in part of the recorded speech he made last September.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg died

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THE ROSENBERG STORY

"Oh, mama, it can happen! Like this Frenchman who died innocent. They tortured and murdered him, but later they tried him and found him innocent. It won't bring Julie and Ethel back—but oh, mama, think what it would do for Michael and Robby!"
—from *The Rosenberg Story*, by Virginia Gardner.

THESE WERE the words of Julius Rosenberg's sister, a few weeks after the legal murder of the martyred couple, uttered in excitement at learning that in Voltaire's time Jean Calas had been framed and executed only to be vindicated later. Today, on the first anniversary of the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the millions who fought the good fight to save the lives of this innocent pair can take faith and hope from the story of Jean Calas. For it can inspire them to dedicate themselves to continuing this fight until the full story of the monstrous frameup is exposed and the Rosenbergs are thoroughly vindicated.

For there are two sides to the Rosenberg story—the courage, the sweetness, the heroism of two fine human beings, and the infamy and rottenness of the blackmailers and perjurers who connived to send them to their death for a crime they never committed.

We owe it to Julius and Ethel, and to Michael and Robby, their children, to prove their innocence. But we owe it to the American people to tear away the concealment behind which the evil manipulators have hidden. For these men are not content with having wiped out the lives of two guiltless people; by systematic destruction of the rights and liberties of the people they are seeking to impose fascism upon our country. They are, in short, the McCarthyites.

Ours is a big task, but it is not a hopeless one. In the 12 short months since the Rosenbergs died, millions of Americans have become aroused to the danger of McCarthyism. The struggle against McCarthyism is indeed one with the struggle for vindication of the Rosenbergs, a fact of which Julius and Ethel were themselves well aware.

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Two Who Will Never Be Forgotten



ONE YEAR AGO, June 19, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg went to their deaths on the electric chair; died nobly as champions of peace. Never, in all of history, did so great a part of mankind speak up in protest against a monstrous frame-up. The Pope in the Vatican, the President of France, entire populations of nations, pleaded with President Eisenhower to spare their lives. The world outcry on the eve of their execution became so great that the United States Supreme Court split

on the issue, but the majority in extraordinary session jammed through the fatal decrees. They died protesting their innocence and calling for peace. Monuments have been erected in their memory, as in Paris, and this Sunday, June 20, a monument will be unveiled at Wellwood Cemetery, Pinelawn, Long Island, at 1 p.m. But the greatest honor, the greatest monument, is to extend, in their memory, the fight for peace.

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Dramatic Book on Rosenbergs

THE story of the Rosenbergs is the most dramatic of our time. Yet, despite the millions of words published about Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, this story, the story of their personal lives of the events which shaped them as social human beings, of the era which propelled them onto the stage of history as martyrs of the people's struggle for peace, as hitherto unknown heroes in freedom's cause, could not have been written while they still lived.

Only after their death, when the majesty of their example made the fears of others seem petty and small, did powerful compulsions arise to hold up the mirror—for all mankind to see and understand—to the grandeur and imperishable glory of "the Rosenberg story."

VIRGINIA GARDNER was the natural choice to track down and secure this story, to fashion



VIRGINIA GARDNER

it out of its own raw materials, sensitively to interpret its inner content and social meaning. Born in Oklahoma and reared in Arkansas, this topflight newspaper woman, reporter and labor journalist, under assignment by the editors of The Worker, skillfully proceeded to pick up the threads of the Rosenbergs'

early lives, activities and experiences to create a book of terrific impact which Masses & Mainstream is issuing this week.

Indefatigably, she visited their old friends and acquaintances, interviewed former shopmates, next door neighbors, fellow students. She spoke to former teachers, questioned the corner grocer, the shoemaker, the newsstand man. She consulted immediate relatives, pored over family letters and photo albums.

IT IS A DEEPLY moving book. Tense and heart-rending is the author's vivid description of the last days and hours, and of the unremitting struggle of the Rosenbergs' attorney, Emmanuel Bloch—backed by hundreds of millions throughout the world—to stay the execution and win clemency. Through every page shines the radiant and noble personalities of Ethel and Julius, unwavering to the last moment of their lives.

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Unveiling for
**Ethel & Julius
 ROSENBERG**
 SUN., JUNE 20, 1 P.M.
 Wellwood Cemetery
 Southern State Pkwy. Exit 33,
 follow signs.
 Pinelawn, Long Island
 National Committee to Secure Jus-
 tice for Morton Sobell in the
 Rosenberg Case

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**UNVEILING
SUNDAY FOR
ROSENBERGS.**

(This edition of the Daily Worker went to press before the Chateau Gardens memorial meeting for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. A full story will be carried Monday.)

—See Page 3

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EVEN NOW, we cannot believe that they are dead, this Julie and this Ethel, whom we feel in our blood as something more than even brother and sister. We looked down at Ethel's roundish, motherly-girl-



VIRGINIA GARDNER

ish face as it lay in the coffin, with the white coil hiding the ravages of the electric metallic nodes. We saw them dropped into their graves while the pogromist jackals lurked at the edge of the mourners. Reading Virginia Gardner's story of how they looked, talked, sang, cried, how they loved as young New Yorkers, how they rose to giant heights in the hands of their murderers, it all boils up again and we feel the Rosenbergs at our side more real than they have ever been before.

In addition, she has dug out the record of their hours in jail from the memories of those who were with them in prison. It is a Hugo-like canvass that unfolds here as she tells us of that incredible prison world where the human love of the "lowly" for each other beats against the rocks of the respectable jailers and the judges.

Who can read without tears the precious facts she unearthed about the way Ethel loved and was loved in the women's jail on Sixth Avenue? Who can read without endless anger—and pride—at the heroism of Julie answering the mockery of his jailer who cursed him but who said on hearing Ethel singing to him "You are lucky for no man was ever loved so much by a woman as you," to which Julie knowing already that he was to die, smiled bitterly back "Don't forget I am the spy handing out five grand, and I couldn't

buy the lessons to train her voice."

And the devout Catholic woman prisoner crying aloud as in the drama of the Crucifixion: "No matter if the Pope himself was to tell me Ethel Rosenberg was bad I wouldn't believe him because I know she was a saint on earth."

This is what our America doesn't know yet. No, they don't know it, for if they did the wolfish McCarthy could not unchallenged speak his infamies about the "Rosenberg atom spies" in order to blind the nation as it gets on his trail. The men who did that deed—from the ignoble Supreme Court judges who never read the court record, to the frantic Attorney General and the President who were afraid to let them live another day lest truth wash away their fortress of lies—still strut their power.

BUT THERE IS a difference we can feel in the air. The doubts grow as a leading atomic scientist—A-bomb maker for the USA—quails before the H-bomb. The nails are driven into his career. But the questions grow.

And what pressure of truth is felt pounding a year later against the huge lie of the "Rosenberg-Sobell spy ring," when Dr. James Becklerley, the director of the Atomic Energy Commission (recently resigned), blurts out to an audience of New York industrialists:

"The atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb were not stolen from us by spies." (March 17, 1954, N. Y. Times).

What a shock this will be to the nation when it finds this out! It is like discovering that it was not "the Jews" who created the morass of Czarist society, or the rottenness of Versailles Treaty Germany. Things will happen then when America finds out the fabricators of this huge Dreyfus case. There is still Morton Sobell on Alcatraz Rock to challenge them. There are signs of that necessary thaw in the fear-frozen American conscience.

VIRGINIA GARDNER'S book makes us look again at that tremendous moral struggle around the Rosenbergs in which the fate of the American nation was being battled through as surely as at Valley Forge, Get-

tysburg, and Malmedy. The FBI cops who picked the Rosenbergs—no less than the Kaufmans, Saypol, and Roy Cohn—chose them with a sure and unerring instinct as representing that impulse in American society which must be tortured and branded if they were to have their way in replacing the stars and stripes with some form of the swastika. Her book gives us as we have never had before the full image of this ardent pair who dreamed of a nobler, happier America and knew that it could be made to come true.

It was this "radicalism" which the judge and the Washington executioners quite rightly hated and tried to shrivel with their electric chair and "atom spy" forgery.

But though they have indeed deeply scarred America's soul with their "communist-spy" terrorism, they find that they cannot simply push ahead as planned. The people are still in the way, uneasy, unsure, but ineradicable. Virginia Gardner's book will make the executioners of the Rosenbergs worry that the truth will find them out. For that reason, it is a contribution to the defense of the national honor.

On the First Anniversary of Their Execution (June 19, 1953)

Vivid Book on Rosenbergs Deepens Portrait of Their Heroic Innocence

THE ROSENBERG STORY—

By Virginia Gardner. Masses
and Mainstream, \$1.00.

By MILTON HOWARD

You read the pages of Virginia Gardner's sharply-etched book and it all floods back into your mind, that terrible June 19 one year ago when the sun went down behind the Hudson River like a guillotine, and the Sing Sing electric chair tortured the life out of Julie and Ethel Rosenberg.

She has done something remarkable in this book, based on the pieces as they first appeared in this paper. Out of interviews, old records, she has fixed for America's conscience, and for the hundreds of writers, artists, and poets who will return to this pair as they return to Joan of Arc, the early roots of this heroic American mother and father.

With the tenacity of a writer who will let no obstacle stand in the way of even the most precious, tiny truth, she has tracked down all those homely details of these obscure lives whose grandeur flamed up from the streets of New York's East Side and made the human race tremble with grief and joy at the names "Ethel and Julius Rosenberg."



ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

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Unveiling Sunday for Rosenbergs

The unveiling of the monument erected in the memory of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will take place Sunday, June 20, 1 p.m. at Wellwood Cemetery, Section 1, Block 5, Row J, Pinelawn, Long Island.

In the event of heavy rain the unveiling will take place the following Sunday.

Directions for reaching Wellwood Cemetery, Pinelawn, L.I.

From Manhattan: Cross Queensboro Bridge onto Queens Boulevard to Grand Central Parkway. Left on Parkway to Cross Island Parkway, turn right to Southern State Parkway. Then turn left and proceed to Wellwood Ave. (Exit 35). Turn right on Wellwood Ave. to Cemetery.

From Bronx: Triborough Bridge onto Grand Central Parkway and proceed as above. Or Whitestone Bridge onto Cross Island Parkway to Southern State Parkway, left to Wellwood Ave. (Exit 35). Turn right to Cemetery.

From Brooklyn: Belt Parkway onto Southern State Parkway to Wellwood Ave. (Exit 35). Turn right on Wellwood Ave. to Cemetery.

By Railroad: At Pennsylvania Station (41 St. and 7th Ave., Manhattan) or Atlantic Ave. (Brooklyn) take Long Island Railroad to Pinelawn, L.I. Then Wellwood this to Cemetery.

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1. STATEMENTS by leading scientists that there never was such a thing as a "secret" to the atomic bomb. For example, on March 17 the New York Times quoted Dr. James Beckerley, director of the Atomic Energy Commission Classification Office, as saying that atom bombs are not matters that can be stolen or transmitted in the form of information, and that espionage played a minor role in the attainment of successful weapons by Russia. Such statements contradict the charge that the Rosenbergs were guilty of putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb and were thereby responsible for the deaths of our soldiers in Korea.

2. A study by the Columbia Law Review found strong merit in argument for a new Sobell trial on ground that Sobell should have been tried separately. The study concluded that the Rosenbergs did not get full legal consideration in the final stage of their case.

3. The U.S. Attorney General's Office admitted in papers filed with the Supreme Court that new evidence might be interpreted to show that the Greenglasses (chief witnesses against the Rosenbergs) lied.

4. Prominent Americans joined in an appeal for a new trial for Morton Sobell by signing a Friends of the Court Brief submitted to the Supreme Court. The signers included Dr. Harold

C. Urey and Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel prize winning scientists. The Supreme Court, which has never reviewed the Rosenberg-Sobell case, rejected the appeal. New legal steps are being planned by Sobell's attorney.

5. The U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee has pending a request by the National Committee to secure justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg case for a Senate investigation of the conduct of the U.S. Attorney General's Office in the case. A brief was filed documenting charges of improper conduct, including the use of perjured testimony.

THE PAST YEAR has also seen attempts to use the Rosenberg-Sobell case in attacks on others. Senator McCarthy launched his Fort Monmouth investigations with a claim that he would uncover a spy ring traced to the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell. Army Secretary Stevens refuted this claim when he said at the Senate hearings that "there is not evidence now and I found none then for espionage at Monmouth."

When J. Robert Oppenheimer was suspended as a security risk, the Rosenberg-Sobell Committee declared that his suspension was an outgrowth of "the kind of hysteria which sent the Rosenbergs to the electric chair and Morton Sobell to Alcatraz. The man who built the atomic bomb that the Rosenbergs were accused of giving to the Russian is now labeled a security risk," the Committee said.

Protests from throughout the

world were made against attempts by the Welfare Department of New York City to seize Michael and Robbie Rosenberg. In the face of this world-wide pressure, the court gave the children to their grandmother. However, Dean Kenneth Johnson of the New York School of Social Work was appointed co-guardian with Mrs. Rosenberg. Lawyers for the children opposed the naming of someone outside the Rosenberg family as co-guardian.

Memorial meetings were held in the U.S. and in many countries of the world following the death of Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs. Said scientist Harold C. Urey in a message to a New York meeting: "We should all of us do honor to Emanuel Bloch's memory by striving even more to bring the facts of this case to the attention of the American people and to secure some small redress of the great injustice done by two people who were disliked but who in my opinion were not proved guilty of the crime for which they were executed."

Thus, one year after the execution of the Rosenbergs, the Rosenberg-Sobell case is very much alive. The campaign to secure justice for Morton Sobell and the drive to remove him from Alcatraz, developments growing out of the case and the determination of thousands of persons to get at the entire truth, give significance to the first anniversary of the execution.

June 19 To Mark Year Since Death Of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 19, it will be one year since Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed for an alleged crime which they denied committing.

Throughout the country meetings will be held in memory of the Rosenbergs and pledges will be made to fight for a new trial for Morton Sobell, the third defendant in the case. A young scientist, Sobell was sentenced to 30 years and was sent to Alcatraz. Petitions are being circulated demanding Sobell's removal from Alcatraz on ground that his imprisonment there is an unjust and unusual punishment.

The Rosenberg-Sobell case did not die with the execution a year ago. To the contrary, during the past year the case has been in the news both in the United States and abroad.

There have been new developments challenging the execution of the Rosenbergs and the imprisonment of Morton Sobell. For most among these developments are the following:



ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

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TRUTH WILL OUT

IN THE YEAR since Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed, Americans have had a close look at one of the prosecutors who helped send them to the chair. Millions have seen on TV the methods used by Roy Cohn. They have heard doubt cast on the charge of McCarthy and Cohn that a "spy ring" existed at Ft. Monmouth. In trying to pin the fake Monmouth charge on the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, McCarthy and Cohn used the same disregard for truth that marked the Rosenberg-Sobell trial.

The "loyalty" case of Val Lorwin has provided another example of how government prosecutors have been operating. One of Brownell's attorneys admitted that he deceived a grand jury in trying to frame Lorwin on a perjury charge.

These developments should help open the eyes of many people to the facts in the Rosenberg-Sobell case and should help in the campaign to free Morton Sobell from Alcatraz.

We owe it to the Rosenbergs, to Morton Sobell, to ourselves, and to our country to attend the Rosenberg memorial meetings being held this week. In New York there will be a meeting on Thursday at Chateau Gardens. There will also be meetings in Baltimore, Newark, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

A groundswell of activity to free Morton Sobell can produce a monumental victory in the battle for American freedom.

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Memorial Meeting in N. Y. Thursday for Rosenbergs

will be held memorial service in prison for the most hardened Wexley, author of "The Last Mile" Sharff of Brooklyn; Helen Sobell, Road, and in Newark, N. J. 516 through the country criminals. While legal steps are being taken to win a new Sobell on the Scottsboro case. Wexley T. McLunus, general manager of cago, Curdie Hall, 410 So. Mich- Rosenbergs conviction trial, being taken to win a new Sobell on the Scottsboro case. Wexley T. McLunus, general manager of cago, Curdie Hall, 410 So. Mich- A meeting will be held in New York soon by Cameron & Kahn, attorney for the late Emanuel Bloch, urday in Baltimore, at Little Falls Theatre. Other meetings this week will be in San Francisco and Cleveland.

Remember the Rosenbergs
Free Sobell from Alcatraz

ROSENBERG MEMORIAL MEETING

Thurs., June 17, 8 pm

CHATEAU GARDENS, N.Y.C.
105 E. Houston St. (at 2nd Ave.)

Admission \$1 (tax incl.)

Hear: John T. McManus, Helen
Sobell, recorded voice of Emanuel
Bloch, and others.

Natl. Comm. to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in
the Rosenberg Case, 1650 8th Ave., N.Y.C., LO 4-9583



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Do You Remember This Day a Year Ago?



ONE YEAR AGO thousands of persons paid their last respects to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Next Sunday, June 20, a stone will be unveiled over the grave of the Rosenbergs. The unveiling, which is open to the public, will be at 1 p.m. Wellwood Cemetery, Pine Lawn Long Island. On Thursday, June 17, a memorial meeting will be held 8 p.m. at Chateau Gardens, 105 East Houston St., New York City.

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**Memorial in
Detroit June 16
For Rosenbergs**

DETROIT, June 9.—A memorial meeting for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, will be held in Rainbow Hall, 5028 Joy Road, east of Grand River, June 16 at 8:30 p.m.

Main speaker will be Yuri Suhl, poet, author and lecturer.

Suhl is one of the guardians of the Rosenberg children.

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Mike Gold Poem On Rosenbergs in New 'Jewish Life'

'The Rosenberg Cantata' a new poem by Mike Gold is featured in the June issue of the progressive monthly Jewish Life. It is part of a 12-page section commemorating the first anniversary of the execution of the Rosenbergs. Included in this section is a transition by Walter Lowenfels, Philadelphia poet and Smith Act defendant, of three sonnets on the Rosenberg children by the French poet Louis Aragon. An English woman, Ray Waterman, tells in moving terms of her experiences in the clemency campaign. Alice Citron writes about the Rosenbergs' co-defendant, Morton Sobell.

The issue also contains Victor Perlo's second article on the effects of hard times on the Jewish white collar worker, the tradesman and professional. Morris U. Schappes continues his series in commemoration of 300 years of Jewish settlement in the United States with a piece on Jews and the Civil War.

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photo, fingerprints and a police description. "But this says your hair is dark brown and it's light brown," the wife said. However, we agreed cops might not be especially sensitive to shades of hair. We talked until 1 a.m. and I agreed to return that they might check my copy for accuracy. Thus it was with a decided jolt that I learned the next afternoon that the husband had visited my office early that morning, after a sleepless night, to inquire if I was legitimate. Later they explained they got to worrying about the hair, and concluded it was an FBI agent.

In hunting for names of teachers and classmates and photos in the annuals of Seward Park High School and City College of New York, no pictures of Julius were found. His mother explained Julie was too poor. All the graduates had to have their pictures taken; but they had to pay for them if they were used. CCNY had cost the family nothing but Julie's subway fare. "I always packed a lunch for him to take along," his mother recalled. There was one exception, an expenditure of \$25, which she remembered because of its vastness, but whose purpose she forgot.

Friends of the Rosenbergs had reacted in different ways to the panic which followed their arrest. A union brother confessed he'd cut Julie's photo from his wedding group picture, and Julie's name from those of witnesses on a wedding document. A woman promised to search for photos she had of Ethel and Julie made at Nature Friends outings, and asked me to return. Although hounded by the FBI she had not destroyed her keepsakes as so many had done. But shortly after my visit Sen. Joseph McCarthy began his search for more victims to brand as atom spies simply because they knew Julius Rosenberg. I never returned. She had been through enough. She and Ethel had borne their first babies a few days apart in the same hospital; her last child had arrived the week the Rosenbergs were executed. Although distance had long separated the friends, she suffered an acute nervous disorder in the hospital.

One evening I called on a couple to whom I was sent by another friend of the Rosenbergs, who had told them to expect me sometime. Sensing their hesitancy, I produced a press card, and, when, they still appeared dubious, an old press card from another city replete with

Certain gaps in the narrative remain, such as the years after Julius' religious early adolescence and before his progressive activities in his late college years. I heard rumors of two friends of that period who had died, others who had moved away, and others who had been arrested on technical charges in other cities after his arrest. After a long search, I found another reported friend of this period and approached him without an introduction; he denied knowing him. Only one of all the persons visited was downright hostile. . . .

The picture which remains with me most poignantly is that of Sophie, the mother, and Ethel, Julie's sister, in Mrs. Rosenberg's living room one Friday evening. As I was leaving I remembered to give them a clipping. I can still see Ethel holding it up to the fading after-sunset light filtering through a window—for Mrs. Rosenberg allows no electric lights in her orthodox home on the Sabbath, the holiday once so sweet to this family, and ever after June 19, 1953, so filled with horror and tragedy. It was a clipping of a story, by David Platt of the similarities in the Rosenberg and the Jean Calas cases, separated by two centuries. It told how Calas was framed, broken on the wheel and hanged for his ideas, in his case religious ideas—and how Voltaire, after the case "took him by the heart," studied it, decided Calas was innocent, used all his influence to arouse the country at the miscarriage of justice. A new trial was commenced, and three years after Calas' hanging he was declared "perfectly innocent."

Slowly Ethel read every word by the dimming light, stopping more than once to ask if it really was true. Then, the tears raining down her cheeks, a smile on trembling lips, she said, "Oh, mamma, it can happen! Like this Frenchman who

died innocent. They tortured him and murdered him, but later they tried him and found him innocent. It won't bring Julie and Ethel back—but oh, mamma, think what it would do for Michael and Robby." She read snatches to her mother then, not omitting to mention how one of the magistrates responsible was "degraded from his office" and committed suicide.

A slow smile spread over the grief-worn features of the frail little grandmother with the sturdy spirit. "I must live," she said softly, wiping at her eyes under her spectacles. "I must live, to see that—a new trial and my two children declared innocent. And, yes, Judge Kaufman should know at least some part of the suffering he has caused me."

A Message to Poets

Poets of peace and freedom
(An ever-growing throng)
Lift up your many voices,
I summon you to song!

The time draws swift upon us,
The month of June has come
That saw their joyous wedding,
Their cruel martyrdom.

So take your pen in hand now
And hasten to compose
Stanzas as good as bread,
Sweet as a red June rose.

Like winged doves of peace
Gentle as were our dears:
When we remember them
Our songs flow fast as tears.

Poets of peace and freedom
(An ever-growing throng)
Lift up your many voices,
I summon you to song!

—MIDI GORDON.

Book on the Rosenbergs Off Press As World Remembers June 19, 1953

Virginia Gardner's new book, "The Rosenberg Story," will be off the press this week. Following are excerpts from the Foreword telling how Miss Gardner obtained some of the material in her deeply moving study of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

It was just about a week after their execution that I was given the assignment to do a series for The Worker on the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. . . .

In all, I talked to more than 50 persons, of whom 40 recalled knowing Julie or Ethel or both. A few couldn't remember.

A very few did not want to. Usually several interviews were required before I could obtain a flow of reminiscence which brought them alive; even then the flow did not always materialize. One interview lasted eight straight hours. Another time I traveled on a bus for hours and got an interview of ten minutes.

One of the earliest tips I obtained concerned a strike, but the person from whom it came remembered only that Ethel had said it was an important period for her, when she made lasting friends. It wasn't clear that she had been one of the strikers, and the only clue to the strike was that "women lay down in the streets" to halt truck deliveries. Manny Bloch had not heard about it. At the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs no one had heard of a strike. (The committee incidentally had no contact with the Rosenbergs save through their attorney, due to Sing Sing rules). Good friends of the 30s who recalled vividly events in which they and Ethel were involved, said she'd never mentioned a strike, doubted the report. But after three months the story was added and a fellow striker accepted.



FOUND in the wallet of Julius Rosenberg after his execution was this snapshot of the couple believed to have been made in the early 40s.

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J. Harrington

ROSENBERG MEMORIAL MEETING

THURSDAY, JUNE 17 - 8 P.M.
 Chateau Gardens, N.Y.C., 105 E. Houston St. (at 2nd Ave.)

Tickets \$1 (tax incl) at Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case, 1000 Sixth Ave., NYC, AD 4-6000

Remember the Rosenbergs
 First anniversary of their death
 Justice for Morton Sobell
 Free him from Alcatraz

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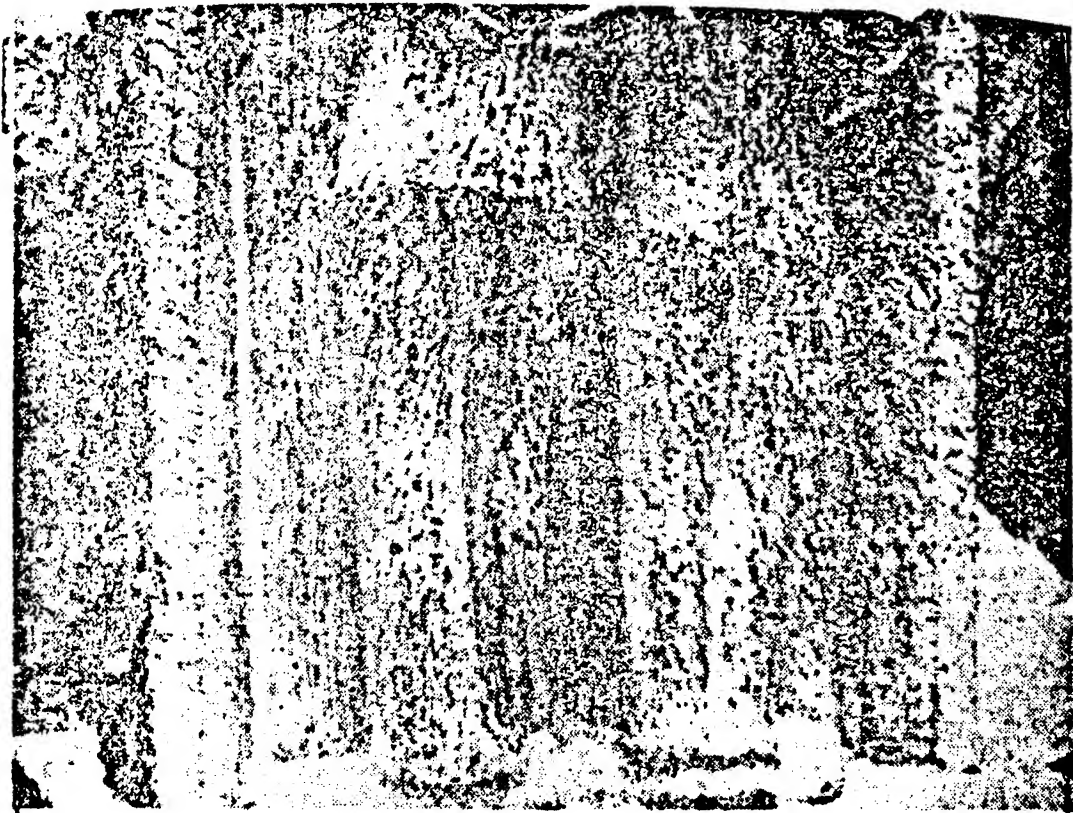
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The above monument of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and their children was created in their honor in Paris. It was sculpted from stone by George Salendre.



THE ROSENBERGS and Morton Sobell warned that the hysteria encouraged by their case would be used to engulf others.

The truth in their words can be seen in the developments during the past year.

It was the Rosenberg-Sobell case that McCarthy used as a basis for attacking the innocent scientists at Fort Monmouth.

It was the Army's announcement that an investigation had shown there was no spy ring at Fort Monmouth that prompted McCarthy to attack the Army.

It was Roy Cohn, a chief prosecutor in the Rosenberg case, who joined McCarthy in the Fort Monmouth attack.

It was the "spy" hysteria fanned with the execution of the Rosenbergs that resulted in the charges against Oppenheimer, the man who built the A-bomb the Rosenbergs were accused of stealing.

Now comes the extension of the "spy" label to union men and women through Attorney General Herbert Brownell's "security" legislation directed against labor. The Administration's proposals would enable Brownell to label workers potential spies in order to smash their unions.

This is a continuation of the precedent set in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, in which the prosecution contended that the Rosen-

bergs and Sobell were Communists and therefore likely to be spies.

Thus the executioners themselves have not let the case die.

★

MEANWHILE, new demands have been made for getting at the truth. Morton Sobell has been fighting for a new trial in the courts, and new legal moves are being readied in his behalf. Petitions are being circulated demanding his removal from Alcatraz.

The National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case has filed a brief with the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee demanding an investigation of the case.

Letters in favor of the investigations have been written to Senator William Langer, Judiciary Committee chairman, by persons throughout the United States and throughout the world. A copy of the brief has recently been published in Belgium by the International Federation of Democratic Lawyers with an introduction by Paul Villard, noted French attorney.

The Sobell campaign has been bolstered by several new developments. The Columbia Law Review, one of the nation's leading law journals, concluded in a study of the case that there was strong merit in argument for a new Sobell trial.

The Attorney General's office, in argument before the Supreme Court was forced by the weight of new evidence to admit that new documents prove government witnesses David Greenglass might have lied.

IN ADDITION, the entire basis of the case has come under new doubt as a result of statements by leading scientists that there never was a "secret" to the A-bomb in the first place.

Thus a year after the execution of the Rosenbergs, the case continues to be of prime importance. In fact, it has become so interwoven with Administration plans for further repression against the American people, that the need for the truth becomes greater than ever.

A new trial for Morton Sobell would expose the fraud of the Rosenberg Case and cut the ground from under similar frauds being perpetuated in the name of security from "spies" and "subversives."



They Wouldn't Let This Case Die

By JOSEPH KLEIN

THIS article has no date line. It takes place throughout the world, wherever the names Rosenberg and Sobell have a place in the hearts of men and women of good will.

June 19th will mark the first anniversary of the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, in their memory, and in recognition of the need to free Morton Sobell from Alcatraz, people throughout the U. S. and in many countries of the world will hold memorial meetings.

In New York men and women who fought for clemency will gather on Thursday, June 17, at 8 p.m., at Chateau Gardens.

There will be meetings in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore. There will be memorial meetings in France, Italy, England and in other countries where the movement to save the Rosenbergs reached millions of people.

Why does the Rosenberg-Sobell case continue to capture the world spotlight? Why didn't the electric chair and the bars of Alcatraz write a finish to the case?

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State Dept.'s Role in Rosenberg Sons Case

How the State Department actively interested itself in defending the Department of Welfare's action which sought to separate the Rosenberg children from their family and place them with a stranger, is revealed in the copy of a letter made public by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case.

The letter, which prejudged the case on the basis of political considerations, was sent March 4, by the American Embassy in Holland in answer to a protest against the treatment of the children, Michael, 11, and Robby 6. It was forwarded to the committee here by the recipient, Mrs. C. Van Haaren-Bos of The Hague, who had named her baby Ethel Julia, for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The unusual procedure of an Embassy officially commenting, and in such partisan fashion, on a domestic matter brought before a New York court, has given rise to speculations over what if any role the State Department played in the affair.

The letter, signed by Robert Donaghy, public affairs officer of the U. S. Embassy at The Hague, first assured Mrs. Van Haaren-Bos that "the stories

which have appeared in some newspapers or films or radio broadcasts" to the effect that the children were being persecuted, "are entirely without foundation."

It went on to state flatly that "the facts" were that the children "were unscrupulously used as propaganda vehicles to further certain foreign communist political interests."

It cited how the late Emanuel Bloch was named their guardian by their parents "in their last-minute will"—failing to point out that they only were informed they were to die a few hours before the execution, after divided action by a Supreme Court assembled in indecent haste, and rejection of clemency by the President in decent haste.

"It is to protect them from the scandalous exploitation to which they have been subjected in the past that this action was taken to ensure that they will lead normal healthy lives," the Embassy letter continued.

Then in pious disregard of the Department of Welfare's determined efforts to keep them from their grandmother as well as from their previous foster parents, Ann and Abel Meerpool, the final line was added: "Until



MICHAEL and ROBERT ROSENBERG

their case is decided the children are being cared for by their grandmother."

Phrasing of the letter is similar to that section of the bill of particulars submitted by the Department of Welfare and thrown out by Surrogate Charles T. Collins, which read in part:

"The names of these children have been exploited at meetings and by the distribution of literature in the U. S. and in Canada, in East Germany and France. . . At these "meetings," the bill of particulars claimed, the role of the U. S. in the Korean war was criticized, the "U. S. government has been attacked and de-

famed" and its motives in the prosecution of the Rosenbergs "attacked and misrepresented."

The Surrogate ruled out all "ideological" matters as extraneous. Although this actually left the Department of Welfare without any charges in its bill of particulars to support its claim the children were neglected, the Surrogate instead of awarding them completely to the grandmother, Sophie Rosenberg, compromised.

As co-guardian he named, on April 5, a stranger, Dean Kenneth D. Johnson, of the N. Y. School of Social Work, a Columbia University affiliate.

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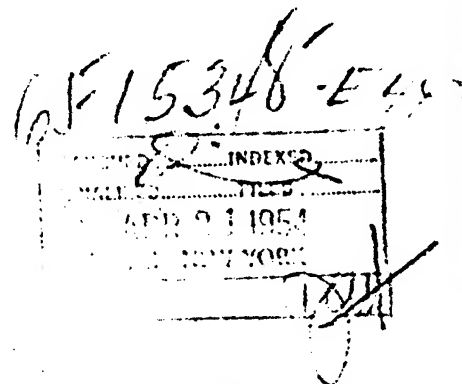
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WRITE A LETTER

Will you write a letter today to help Michael and Robbie Rosenberg?

On Monday, April 5, a hearing will be held in Surrogate's Court in New York on the outrageous attempt to tear Michael and Robbie away from their loved ones.

If you want to prevent seizure of the children, you must act NOW.

Surrogate William T. Collins has asked that interested persons write him recommending a guardian for the children.

Give him your opinion. Write or wire at once asking him to leave Michael and Robbie with their grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg.

Write to: Judge William T. Collins, Surrogate's Court, 31 Chambers St., New York City.

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Surrogate's Hearing Monday on Rosenberg Children

THE COURT HEARING to determine the fate of the two Rosenberg children, Michael and Robby, will open Monday morning at 10:30 a.m. before Judge William T. Collins at the Surrogate Court, 31 Chambers Street.

The fate of the children is in serious danger as the result of the reactionary behind-the-scenes plot to tear the children away from the family where they had been placed by the Rosenberg defender, attor-

ney Emanuel Bloch.

There is also a scheme to hijack the trust fund's \$40,000 established by Bloch, to which persons from all over the world have contributed to protect the children's future.

This brazen action, launched by the City's Welfare Department, in alliance with the Jewish Board of Guardians, has shocked millions. Meetings have been held throughout West Europe, with hundreds of messages going to Judge Collins in response to his request for letter

and telegrams on how he should decide the issue.

Protest meetings in France charge that this is a State Department plot to destroy all memory of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, martyred victims of the "atom spy" frameup, one of the worst in modern history.

Before they were murdered, the Rosenbergs placed the care of their children in Bloch's hands. He found them security and normal living in the bosom of a family here in New York

City. A posse of police and officials tried to seize the children several weeks ago. They were stopped only by the action of

Gloria Agrin, co-worker with Bloch in the Rosenberg defense fight. Miss Agrin's request for a jury trial was denied.

He Wants to Hear Your Opinion

The New York Times reported that Surrogate Judge Collins wanted interested persons to write him recommending a guardian for the children. Write him at 31 Chambers St., N.Y.C., your opinion in favor of allowing the children to remain with their grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, whom they love!

Also write to Herschel Alt, executive director, Jewish Board of Guardians, 228 E. 19 St. Ask that his organization withdraw from the shameful court action against the children.

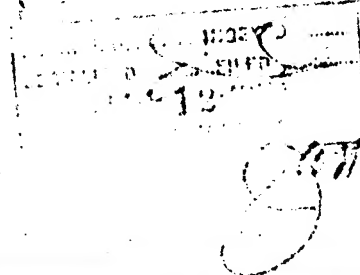
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Plea for Rosenberg Children By Prominent Social Worker

Jessie F. Binford, of Hull House in Chicago, one of the nation's leading social workers, has appealed to Surrogate William T. Collins to allow Michael and Robbie Rosenberg to remain with their grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg.

The National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case learned yesterday she had sent the following letter:

"Dear Judge Collins:
"I am not a resident of New York City but I feel privileged to write to you because we are all concerned about these children.

"I lived and worked with Jane Adams at Hull House for many years and all my life and work

have been influenced by her great understanding of the needs and rights of all children, whoever they are or wherever they may live. During many years as the executive director of the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago, I had an opportunity to know the basic needs of children and the deep shadows cast in their lives when one fails to recognize these needs.

"When the parents of the Rosenberg children died and they had requested that Emanuel Bloch act as their guardian, I am sure they realized that their children would not only have to face the future alone, but in a world in which people would never forget the trial and death of their parents, I understand that no one questioned the guardianship of Mr. Bloch or the plans made until shortly after his death.

"The way in which they were then suddenly taken away from a home in which they had found happiness and parental affection

and adjustment at school was a tragic experience for these children, the effect of which no one can evaluate.

"I sincerely believe that they now need to be placed within their own family relationships and traditions, with the security of affection which only their paternal grandmother, Sophie Rosenberg, can give them.

"Surely the procedure used by the Welfare Department and the Jewish Agency disqualifies them for guardianship, as they violated all the humane understanding and professional standards in child welfare which we have developed for American children.

"Never have all children been so affected, as today, by all the great problems of the world, but few indeed face what these children do. After all, they are just children, and so many of us hope that you will make it possible for them to have a home in which they can feel they belong and are wanted and loved."

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thousands of dollars have been raised. . . .

They objected to an appointment of a general guardian over this fund, declared the children have no property, and that the court is without jurisdiction over the trust fund created by the late Emanuel Bloch, their guardian, by an indenture and declaration of trust August 19, 1953.

The children, said the respondents, not only were not "exploited" for "fund-raising" or "made the subject of propaganda by persons seeking to raise funds," but were never aware a trust fund was established for them.

The Rosenbergs and Meeropols asked the Department of Welfare's petition for a guardian be dismissed, that if it is not, no general guardian of the persons or property of the children be named, and that the Surrogate refuse to appoint Morton L. Deitch, president of the Jewish Child Care Assn., as requested by the Welfare Dept.

HEARING PROPOSED

The Surrogate was asked to direct a hearing on whether appointment of a general guardian or guardian was necessary if he did not dismiss the petition, and if it was deemed necessary, to consider appointing the grandmother and aunts.

The story was told of how the boys were placed in the Hebrew Children's home at 173rd St. and Monroe Ave. in October, 1950, after their parents learned the children "were made to feel unwanted, a burden, and in imminent danger of being ousted from the home of their maternal grandmother," Tessie Greenglass, at 64 Sheriff St. Their mother had been arrested Aug. 12.

From then until July, 1951, when Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, in a flat newly acquired through the plans of Ethel and Julius Bloch, and her two daughters, took the boys, the Dept. of Welfare made available no foster home to the children.

How Michael, doing well at school in 1951, early in 1952 as the Rosenberg case "assumed tremendous importance in the press," was subjected to a "barrage of publicity" is set forth. "Disturbing incidents, such as insults and violence, occurred in school and neighborhood," so that they were placed with a Tom's River family, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Bach.

The Surrogate was informed also that the choice of the Bachs and later the Meeropols as "custodians" of the children was made by Bloch with the approval of the Rosenberg family, who frequently visited them. The children were doing well, had friends and made good marks in school, when, about Oct. 7, 1953, Mrs. Bach was told by school authorities the children must not continue school. Bloch obtained an extension to Christmas.

Surrogate Court Gets Answer on Rosenberg Sons

Denying all charges of "neglect," an answer filed by the Rosenberg and Meeropol families with Surrogate William T. Collins, who will consider a guardian for the Rosenberg children April 5, declares that harm inflicted on the children came from other sources.

The "wanton seizure" of Michael, 11, and Robert, 6, which initiated the recent series of court proceedings in February, is named as an example of these injuries, in the "answer and objections" before the Surrogate.

The answer was filed by the respondents, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, grandmother, and Dorothy and Abel Meeropol, foster parents from whom the boys were taken Feb. 19, and, as interested persons, the boys' paternal aunts, Ethel Goldberg and Lena Cohen. Miss Gloria Agrin is their attorney.

From the time the children were discharged from the custody of the Department of Welfare in July, 1951, to go to their Grandma Rosenberg's new home set up for them, they were given treatment in their best interests, the document said. It continued:

"The ruptures and dislocations in the lives of the children stemmed from forces and events other than those of the parents or custodians of the children: the tragic deaths of the parents; the heaping of children . . .; the ouster from the Tom's River (N. J.) public school; and the wanton seizure of the children which the series of court proceedings of which this is one, was initiated."

JURISDICTION

The document challenged the jurisdiction of the Surrogate's court pointed out that the Assistant Corporation Counsel in a hearing on Feb. 20 before Supreme Court Justice James B. M. Mc-

Nally recognized that court's jurisdiction, and that a writ of habeas corpus proceeding is still pending there.

The Department of Welfare claimed, the answer set forth, that the children are entitled to "certain property and estate." The Rosenbergs and Meeropols quoted the Department's description: "That fund-raising campaigns have been conducted on behalf of said infants, as a result of which many

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Who Is O. John Rogge

(Continued from Page 7)

deny he was given immunity.

The government failed to convict Dr. DuBois despite the efforts of Rogge, on whom it placed its chief reliance.

★

IN THE PERIOD of Rogge's ascendancy as a seeming progressive and fighter for peace, he ran as a candidate for Surrogate in New York county, a \$30,000 a year post. Surrogate William T. Collins, whom his law partner now presumes to advise on the Rosenberg children, holds one of two such county posts.

When he was badly beaten DuBois said Rogge "began cautiously seeking a way back from his exposed position as a liberal expressed in his book written in the election year [Our Vanishing Civil Liberties, 1948]."

Part of his retreat was expressed in neglecting his labor clientele. So seriously did he neglect his client, Harold Christoffel, Wisconsin UAW leader, that the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington declared "disciplinary action on account of such neglect ought to be considered" and referred the case to the Committee on Admissions and Grievances.

★

IN NOVEMBER, 1950, Rogge, who had been associated with the late Emanuel H. Bloch and William L. Patterson as attorneys for "The Trenton Six," then awaiting a new trial, quit the defense.

Earlier the three lawyers had been removed by County Judge Charles P. Hutchinson after Rogge called the Trenton case "a northern Scottsboro case." They had carried their battle for reinstatement to the Federal Courts, and the U.S. Court of Appeals had ordered Judge Hutchinson to review his action.

Four of the six framed Negroes were freed in the new trial. A fifth, Collis English, 26, died of a heart attack in jail. Ralph Cooper is the only victim remaining in jail.

On Feb. 17 five representatives of the New York City Department of Welfare and police entered the home of Ann and Abel Meeropol, 720 Riverside Dr., armed with a summons issued by Children's court Justice Jacob Panken, and

demanding the immediate surrender of the Rosenberg boys.

According to the Meeropols they threatened to use force if necessary. Attorneys were reached by phone and obtained Judge Panken on the wire, who consented to their being brought before him in the morning from their foster home rather than being abducted at night.

Without any testimony on the charges in the complaint that the children were neglected, Judge Panken remanded them to a charity institution pending a hearing.

Supreme Court James B. M. McNally later ordered them removed and paroled to Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg pending a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus.

★

MEANWHILE the Department of Welfare, which supplied the information for the original charges, brought by New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, filed a petition in Surrogate's court to have a general guardian appointed.

With a jurisdictional dispute threatened, the three judges met secretly and decided the Surrogate's court would have jurisdiction. Surrogate Collins then declared in court, without hearing argument by counsel for the Meeropols and Mrs. Rosenberg on his jurisdiction, that he would rule on a guardian for their property March 26 and on a guardian over the boys April 5.

In an unusual action he asked anyone who had any recommendations to write them, thus throwing the children open to a sort of referendum.

The same day Rogge's law partner filed his affidavit.

★

SOME MONTHS before his sudden death Jan. 30, Bloch, defender of the Rosenbergs, who named him guardian of their boys, in an interview with this newspaper told of Tessie Greenglass' role as grandmother.

Shortly after her daughter's arrest she called Bloch's father, Alexander Bloch, and complained that the boys were unruly and she was old and not well and unless she had help would turn them over to city authorities, the younger Bloch said. At the time Alexander Bloch represented Ethel Rosenberg.

Some help was obtained from social agency, but before long Mrs. Greenglass turned the children over to the city. They still remember their life in the city shelter, even Robby, according to Grandma Rosenberg, and fear they will be sent back.

Mrs. Greenglass rarely visited her daughter. The story of her second and last visit to Ethel in Sing Sing was told by Ethel Rosenberg in a letter to her attorney Jan. 21, 1953.

★

ON THE FIRST visit the mother had pretended she would help Ethel, agreed to see David and urge him to tell the truth, members of the Rosenberg family later revealed. On the second visit, Ethel wrote, she asked her mother to urge him to "be man enough to own up, at long last, to this lie [his testimony], and help save my life instead of letting it be forfeited to save his face!"

The letter continued:

"Said she, 'So what would have been so terrible if you backed up his story?' I guess my mouth kind of fell open.

"What," I replied, 'and take the blame for a crime I never committed, and allow my name and my husband's, and children's to be blackened to protect him? ... Wait a minute, maybe I'm not getting you straight, just what are you driving at?'

"Believe it or not, she answered, 'Yes, you get me straight, I mean even if it was a lie, all right, so it was a lie, you should have said it was true anyway! You think that way you would have been sent here?'

Who is O. John Rogge?

Some facts about the man who is plotting the legal kidnaping of Michael and Robby Rosenberg

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

THE O. John Rogge law firm is the latest outfit to presume to advise what should be done with the orphaned children of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, framed as "atom spies" and executed last June 19.

Rogge's law partner, Murray A. Gordon, of Rogge, Fabricant & Gordon, attorneys for Tessie Greenglass, maternal grandmother of Michael Rosenberg, 11, and Robby, 8, has filed an affidavit with Surrogate's court stating Mrs. Greenglass' views.

This latest weird development in the already fantastic public fight which is shaping up over two boys who finally had escaped the publicity which dogged their childish footsteps since their parents' arrest in 1950, gave rise to speculation as to the inspiration of this latest pillorying of children.

Rogge was a key figure in the trial of the Rosenbergs in 1951.

He was counsel for David Greenglass, who saved his own skin by naming his own sister and brother-in-law — after Rogge negotiated with the FBI.

AFTER the statements signed by Greenglass and his wife, Ruth, not only was David given a light sentence, 30 years, but Ruth, named as a co-conspirator, escaped even indictment. Four other prosecution witnesses were represented by Rogge or a member of his firm, including his own secretary.

The affidavit by Gordon stated "these infants should find a home with a suitable family of Jewish origin and persuasion" rather than be institutionalized. On the surface it would seem fairly innocuous—until it is remembered that they are now in just such a home, that of their beloved grandma, Sophie Rosenberg.

Moreover, John Rogge's perfidious role in recent years has accustomed progressives and liber-



O. JOHN ROGGE

als to look beneath the surface whenever he decides to take up a cause.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, in his book, "In Battle for Peace," alludes to 1946, when Rogge was dismissed as assistant attorney general, "... or, if not actually dismissed, his relations with the Department of Justice thereafter remained secret."

I. F. STONE, (The Daily Compass, Nov. 15, 1951) declared: "O. John Rogge betrayed himself and the cause of peace when he testified for the government in the trial here of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and the other members of the Peace Information Center."

Dr. DuBois revealed that the first knowledge he and others of the PIC had that Rogge would play stoolpigeon was when their attorney unexpectedly met him emerging from a grand jury room in Washington.

Former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, counsel for DuBois, brought out that Rogge had failed to admit his own position on the executive committee of the Defenders of Peace or the policy making body of the PIC when he registered as an agent of the Yugoslavian government.

"We say because he has been given immunity, that is why he is testifying," Marcantonio charged, and Rogge's attorneys failed to

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March 21, 1954
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61-113-442

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Meetings in France Protest Hounding of Rosenberg Sons

Reports reaching the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case indicate that French public opinion is aroused to a high pitch against the attempt to take the Rosenberg children away from their grandmother and foster parents, the committee made known here.

Trade unionists, housewives, clergymen, and children from cities throughout France have addressed appeals to the U. S. Embassy in Paris and to President Eisenhower. The appeals are urging that the children be allowed to stay with their grandmother and that attempts to take them away be ended.

Public meetings are being held throughout the country. Thousands of petitions of signatures were collected at a recent meeting in Paris.

One appeal to President Eisenhower was sent by an organization of French orphans.

The French press has been critical of the court action instituted by the New York City Department of Welfare against the children. *Le Combat*, an anti-Communist paper, headlined a story, "Is It Necessary to Kill the Rosenberg Children?"

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case has received copies of messages sent from France to the Surrogate's Court asking that the children remain with their family.

Appeals against the attempt to seize the children have also been voiced in many other countries, including England, Sweden, Italy and Germany.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED

March 17, 1954

Pg.

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Col.

3

67-19348 E-441

John Harrington, CM

British Protest Persecution of Rosenberg Sons



ROBERT

MICHAEL

LONDON, March 10.—A telegram signed by 27 British writers, protesting that the continued persecution of the Rosenberg children "would appear unworthy of a civilized nation," has been sent to U. S. officials.

"We strongly urge that they be placed in the home found for them by their guardian, the late Emanuel Bloch," said the message, which went to Gov. Dewey of New York State.

Among the signatories were Naomi Mitchison, Jack Lindsay, Mervyn Jones, Doris Lessing, Archibald Robertson, Montagu Slater, Dr. Alex Comfort and Jack Leachling.

The London district committee of the Communist Party, unanimously protested against the "le-

gal kidnapping of the Rosenberg children," and has called upon all its members to protest without delay.

Forty members of the Jewish Workers' Circle in Stepney, East London, sent a cable of protest at the seizure of the children.

The Rosenberg Defence Committee in London has appealed to all organizations and individuals who care for humanity and democracy to press for the return of "these tormented children to the happy home chosen by their late guardian, Emanuel Bloch."

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Rosenberg

(Continued from Page 3)

well as the Greenglasses, were government witnesses.

Greenglass, youngest son of Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, escaped with a 30-year sentence after consulting Rogge as an attorney and, according to affidavits the late attorney Emanuel Bloch never was able to get before a court, changing his original story to the FBI.

Ruth Greenglass never was indicted or tried.

It was pointed out that, without prodding, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass would have been reluctant to inject herself into the court dispute as too many welfare agency employees knew of her behavior toward Michael and Robbie in the past.

It was shortly after Ethel Rosenberg's arrest that Mrs. Greenglass, with whom the children were left, turned them over to the city authorities. They remained in a city shelter until Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg acquired an apartment of her own and took the children.

Rogge, Mrs. Greenglass Injected Into Fight on Rosenberg Children

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

A new and subtle attack on Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg and the Rosenberg family was seen yesterday in contents of the affidavit filed with Surrogate's court by a law partner of O. John Rogge, in the legal fight over the proposed court appointment of a guardian or guardians for Michael Rosenberg, 11, and Robby, 6.

In the papers filed Friday and revealed yesterday, Murray A. Gordan, member of the firm of Rogge, Fabricant & Gordon, attorneys for Tessie Greenglass, maternal grandmother of the boys, states, "In her view these infants should find a home with a suitable family of Jewish origin and persuasion. . . ."

Persons close to the Rosenberg family saw in this initial move the

hand of Rogge in the attempt to separate the children from the family and the foster parents of their choice, an effort to pit grandmother against grandmother.

Up to now the Rosenberg family has been to Michael and Robby their only real family, and each of the two attempts to place them with a family where they could escape publicity has been supported by the Rosenberg family.

The injection of Rogge's law

firm has given rise to speculation over who sparked the N. Y. Department of Welfare to attempt a legal kidnapping of the children.

During the original Rosenberg trial, Rogge represented not only David Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg, and his wife, Ruth, but Max Elitcher and his wife, and Louis Abel and his wife, Dorothy. Elitcher and the Abels, relatives of Ruth Greenglass, as

(Continued on Page 6)

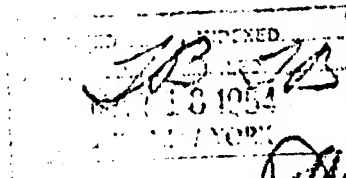
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65-15348-E-43

ALP Asks Mayor Intervene to Protect Rosenberg Children

The American Labor Party has called on Mayor Wagner to direct the Welfare Department "to cease its shameful association with the persecution of the Rosenberg children," in a letter signed by Morris Goldin, acting executive secretary. The administration of the city, said the letter, "might better use its legal staff to prosecute greedy landlords whose negligence is responsible for fire-traps where other innocent children are buried to death."

The letter related how on Feb. 17 "just as Michael and Robert Rosenberg were preparing for bed in their new foster home, six people entered without notice or warning armed with a court order directing that the children be forthwith removed."

It "is a source of deep shame to the people of this city" that it was the Welfare Department of New York City "that tore them again from a home which offered them the kind of family life that children need," the ALP told the Mayor.

Meanwhile efforts to learn how many wires and letters and phone calls of protest came to the Mayor's office on behalf of the orphaned children of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, were unavailing.

No record was being kept, and no estimate was available, an aide in the Mayor's office said.

Attorney Alexander Bloch, who with Attorney Gloria Agn is representing Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, grandmother of the 11 and 6-year-old boys, and Mr. and Mrs. Abel Meeropol, the foster parents, has declared the Children's Court had no grounds for claiming jurisdiction without a hearing.

Hearing before Justice Jacob Panken of Children's Court now is set for March 8, with a hearing in Surrogate's Court on the Department of Welfare's petition to have the head of a charity agency named as general guardian, is set for March 5.

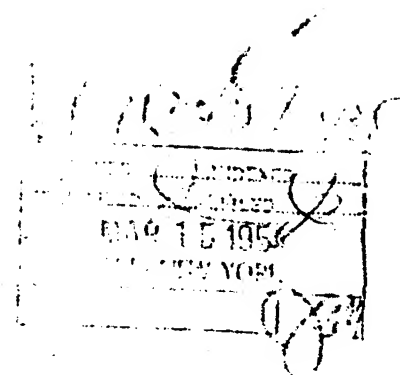
The boys were rescued temporarily from a Pleasantville, N. Y., institution run by the Jewish Child Care Association, on order of Supreme Court Justice James B. McLaughlin, who set March 9 for hearing on a writ of habeas corpus. But Judge Panken served notice to the press he retains "original jurisdiction."

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED *March 1, 1954*

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Macropols in the hope of escaping further publicity, Attorney Gloria Agrin had made clear. It was in her office the press conference was held.

The Macropols told a large gathering of reporters how they had discussed the children with the late Attorney Bloch, a friend, ever since "the Tom's River incident." At Tom's River, N. J., the superintendent of schools had asked they be removed, on the technical grounds they were non-residents.

"We had lost two children before they were born—both boys, four and a half years apart," Mrs. Macropol said. "We are not wealthy people, but we could provide a comfortable home for them. We wanted anonymity for the children. This was on the advice of Mr. Bloch and a psychiatrist.

"We went to the principal of the public school near us, explained who they were and that

they would use our name in school. We wanted them to be just Mike and Bobby, healthy, normal children. They are such wonderful children and we love them as our own."

AT THE OUTSET of the press conference Mrs. Rosenberg had told how, when the children were living with her, attorney Bloch had taken them to Tom's River first for a pleasure trip, on vacation, how they adjusted so well she had consented for them to remain and enter school there.

She went to the Macropols' home, as she had gone to the Bernard Bach home in Tom's River, and was satisfied they, too, were fine people, the grandina explained. "I asked the children later whether they were satisfied.

They said yes, they were wonderful. 'I love Ann and I love Abel,' they told me." She wiped the tears from underneath her glasses.

Mrs. Macropol told how Dept. of Welfare officials and police "opened the door, pushed their way in and said, 'We've come to take the children.'" The children were then in another room. "Then these people said, 'We'll use force if necessary.'"

"When I went in to Michael, he wanted to know who those people were. I said they were friends, hoping to avoid any sudden shock for him. He said he'd go in and play for them. Then I went back and asked them, 'Will you please pretend you are our friends?' And Michael came in and played the piano for them."

Story of Mike and Robby

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

"FIRST MY SON found a home for them away from the public eye in New Jersey. There for more than a year they had every care, physical, emotional, intellectual and spiritual. Every precaution was taken to keep their location secret." The grief-stricken father of the late Emanuel Bloch,

Alexander Bloch, elderly attorney, waiting to be summoned into Children's court, was speaking of the Rosenberg boys, Michael, 11, and Robby, 6.

But their whereabouts became known or followed or even pre-

Write, Wire, Phone, Visit
Mayor Wagner at City Hall to
Ask Hands Off Michael and
Robby Rosenberg.

ceded by activity of the FBI, the younger Bloch declared at the time. "They were hounded out of New Jersey," the father continued now. "Eventually my son found an ideal home for them. He was very happy over it. He used to spend a day each week playing with them.

"For a brief six or seven weeks they enjoy anonymity, normalcy. They are getting love and intelligent care. Then—this. Why this senseless persecution of two helpless children?"

THE ELDER Bloch was in Children's Court to seek a con-

tinuance on a hearing of "neglect" charges placed against the new foster parents by the Department of Welfare.

"Does it take scores of uniformed cops to guard against two little boys? I live in the neighborhood of the Meeropols," he said, alluding to Abel and Ann Meeropol, the foster parents.

"I was told by storekeepers and others in the neighborhood that it swarmed with cops the night an attempt was made to take the children away."

A picture of the life the children were living with Meeropol, a lyricist and composer whose professional pseudonym is Lewis Allen, and his wife, a former nursery school supervisor, was afforded in a press conference held by the Meeropols and Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, the grandmother.

It was with the consent and approval of the entire Rosenberg family that the children's late guardian placed them with the

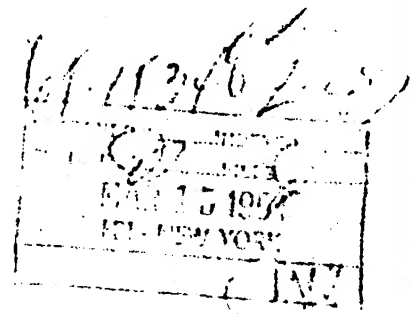
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THE WORKER

DATED Feb. 28, 1954

PP. 6-1



Ballad for Emanuel H. Bloch

By EDITH SEGAL

Death echoes—another giant falls!
Feel the tremor, hear the din
As earth unhealed from recent
wounds
Is torn to let him in.

He faced the legal vultures
In nests of purchased law
And stripping them of sombre
robes
Revealed a sharpened claw.

A claw that drags our young to
kill
That leaves them dead on a foreign
hill,

A claw that crushes all new birth.
A claw that would infect the earth.

The eve of June nineteenth he
stood

With million-fisted hand
And shook the silent White House
gate,
Plending for his land.

From White House Chair to Death
House Chair

With hating-loving eyes
He beamed a silent, strange fare-
well

Above our muffled cries.

He vowed to guard their priceless
wealth:

Their innocence, their sons
Against new desecration, theft
By swiftly-scheming ones.

They sprang to claw his bleeding
heart

As they had clawed The Two.
Oh Ethel, Julie, Manny—
They feared the light in you!

The light that leads to brotherhood,
That makes a strange world un-
derstood,

The light that welcomes all new
birth,

That sends its warmth around the
earth.

And they who feared, fear us as
well—

We stand to second you!
With our hearts' blood we write
our names:
Millions versus few.

And when our judgment is de-
creed,

O martyrs, fiercely slain,
Names for love your names will be!
Our land will smile again!

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED Feb. 24, 1934

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171-1426

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PANKEN

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of the courthouse building, he said he didn't know.

The children were brought into Judge McNally's court Saturday by the Jewish Child Care Association from its Pleasantville institution on order of the court. When Judge Panken was asked in his press conference whether such an order could have been refused, he said, "I don't know. I ordered them not to be brought into court today."

But when he was asked whether in the summons he issued last week the children were not ordered to be brought to court, he replied, "In chambers, yes. I had my reasons for so doing."

Alexander Bloch, father of the late Emanuel Bloch, who as testamentary guardian of the boys had placed them in the care of Abel and Anu Meeropol, was in court, together with attorney Gloria Agrin, the Meeropols and Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg.

NOT TELEVISED

"The children were not televised in any studio, that much I know. I had not been aware that they appeared on any television program," Bloch said later.

A heavy police detail was posted in front of and through the Children's Court building. No one was permitted to enter unless ordered there on other cases or could satisfy four cops at the outside door that their press credentials were authentic.

Welfare Department attorneys asked Panken yesterday to include Mrs. Rosenberg with the Meeropols in the petition before him alleging neglect. He reserved ruling. Attorney Bloch is to submit a memorandum today, but said he had to decide whether to oppose the move.

Panken said he granted a continuance yesterday on request of Bloch, unopposed by Philip Sokol of the Welfare Department. Bloch had pleaded he was in a weakened condition, and also reminded Panken of pending proceedings in other courts.

PRESS INTERVIEW

"Why did you make it for next Friday when the other hearings are set for March 5 and March 9?" one reporter asked the judge at a press conference following the session.

"Because I still retain jurisdiction," Panken replied.

"But Justice McNally says the Supreme Court jurisdiction supersedes this court's," another reporter said.

"I don't want to get into a fight with Judge McNally," said Judge Panken. But he added, his court had original jurisdiction.

He opened the press conference with a lengthy reading of the law on Children's Court jurisdiction of delinquent, mentally deficient, abandoned and neglected children. But the discrepancy between this picture and the bright, well-cared-for Rosenberg children apparently struck him as too great. "Skip the others," he said, "just mention 'neglected.'"

He then proceeded, while reporters for afternoon papers watched the clock, to discourse on the writ of habeas corpus. "It is

not available in lands where there is no freedom, where there is totalitarianism," he said.

Leaning back expansively, surveying the unwonted luxury of a crowd of reporters hanging on his words Panken told the reporters, "Some of the boys know me pretty well. The girls don't know me so well, but the boys do, and they know I don't scare easy."

"But what happened?" asked one reporter. "I want a story."

Even then the judge held off a minute or two before revealing the case was continued.

He was asked about school for the Rosenberg children. "Until final determination I think it would be wise they don't go to school," he said, but he had said nothing to the attorneys on that subject.

Bloch said the boys were sent back to the public school in the neighborhood of the Meeropol home, 720 Riverside Dr., in a taxi this morning on his direction.

Meeropol, a successful lyricist and composer, who writes under the name of Lewis Allen, and his wife appeared in the waiting room of the court half an hour before the case was called. Apparently upset and close to tears, Mrs. Meeropol appealed to reporters to keep away from Mrs. Rosenberg's home.

"It isn't the reporters—it's the editors who send them there," a newsman explained to them.

"Oh, I understand," she said sadly. "But this is just such a destructive thing for the boys, it is so cruel."

Panken Continues Hearing to Friday on Rosenberg Children

Justice Jacob Panken, who last week in Children's Court remanded Michael Rosenberg, 11, and his brother, Robby, 6, to a charity institution, without a hearing on charges they were neglected, yesterday changed his order to coincide with a Supreme Court order placing the children temporarily with their grandmother.

In continuing the "neglect" case until Friday, while proceedings in two other courts are scheduled for March, and in declaring to reporters, "I don't scare easy," and stating his court has jurisdiction over other courts, Judge Panken indicated a long legal struggle lies ahead over the two defenseless children, with at least two courts already claiming jurisdiction.

Judge Panken told reporters he left the children with their grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, expressly on condition they "will not be exposed publicly and that they will not be televised again."

He said he saw them on television over the weekend. Asked if it were a news photo of the children coming down the stairs

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had granted a petition made orally on behalf of the grandmother to parole the boys to her.

In addition, a March 3 hearing on a petition filed by Department of Welfare attorneys is scheduled in Surrogate's Court. It asks that Morton L. Deitch, president of the Jewish Child Care Association, be made the boys' general guardian.

Asked if he would oppose any move to claim the \$50,000 trust fund set up for the children if the children are placed with a charity institution, Bloch replied:

"That fund was contributed by people all over the country before my son's death, for one purpose only: to care for the children and educate them and give them something to begin adult life with. It is administered by a board of trustees headed by Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago Law School, a man of high repute.

"No salaries are paid from it, and the trustees, even if they wanted to, could not touch a penny of it for any other purpose. Certainly any move to seize it and divert it would be opposed."

Hundreds Cable Panken On Rosenberg Children

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

"They're still coming." Justice Jacob Panken, of Children's Court, said yesterday, when queried about the 200 cablegrams from abroad he had mentioned in his late Tuesday afternoon press conference on the Rosenberg children, second of the day. It was a

summons issued by Judge Panken which removed the children from a new home arranged for them by the Rosenberg family and their late guardian, Emanuel Bloch, and placed them in the center of new publicity and a three-ringed court wrangle.

Asked what most of the cablegrams said, he said, "Oh, they demand—they demand this and

that of me. I'm the judge of France, or England, or Spain. I know the purpose—they're using it there for propaganda purposes, and to give the U. S. a black eye."

Then, more calmly, he said, "I'm now the villain. However, I don't mind being the villain for a good cause. And this is a good cause."

The judge has heard no testimony on the allegations made in the complaint filed against Ann and Abel Meeropol, in the latest attack on the children's right to live normal, private lives.

But when asked if his comments indicated he had made a decision, he said abruptly no, and he would talk no more of the matter.

Attorneys Alexander Bloch and Gloria Agrin yesterday filed in Children's Court a memorandum objecting to the Department of Welfare's request that Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg be made a party to the "neglect" charges, hearing on

which is scheduled for Friday.

The attorneys for the Meeropols and Mrs. Rosenberg, grandmother of Michael, 11, and Robby, 6, stated in the memo that the court had no jurisdiction to make her a party without a new summons. They cited an opinion delivered by Judge Panken 15 years ago.

It was learned that Philip Sokol, counsel for the Department of Welfare, which seeks to take the children away from their grandmother, and the Meeropols, had summarily canceled an appointment to meet Bloch and Agrin yesterday in the Commissioner of Welfare's office, 250 Church St. to discuss guardianship and custody "in a proper, sensible and humane way" and to avoid duplication in the courts.

Besides tomorrow's hearing before Judge Panken, a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus is set for March 9 before Supreme Court Justice James B. M. McNally, who

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CLIPPING FROM THE

DALEY WORKER

DATE: Feb. 25, 1954

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NEW YORK	

Ran

Saturday Brunch

BRONX Rosabert Sobell Comm. presents Peoples Artists in "I Call to You across the Continent" concert. Also Tribute to Emanuel Bloch, Sat., Feb. 6, 8:30 pm. at Hunts Point Palace, 953 So. Blvd. Adm. \$1.20, \$2.40.

DATE:

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stress of such a struggle is beyond human endurance. A defender like Manny Bloch is not just a lawyer, in the technical sense. His mind, his heart, every fibre of his being was enlisted in fighting for two people he had come to love like his own family, to admire and cherish for their courage and fortitude. He was the one who had to take the children by the hand to see their parents for the first and last times in their living tomb, to comfort the mother of Julius — while at the same time he had to appear in one court after another in the last desperate struggle to save them. He fought a gallant battle and he laid down his life on the altar of that struggle.

IN HONORING the memory of Manny Bloch, it is timely to say a few words about lawyers. It has too long been a custom in left-wing circles to speak disparagingly of lawyers. It would be well for us to consider how far out on the firing line of struggle men like Harry Sachet, Abe Isserman, Louis McCabe, George Crockett, Richard Gladstein, Vincent Hallinan and others have placed themselves. The constant attack leveled on John Abt and Nathan Witt is not accidental. A man like Irvin Goodman in Portland, Ore., who has defended labor cases for a quarter of a century; a man like Prof. France, no longer young, who returned from a teacher's post to be a fighting lawyer, are heroic figures.

I saw Mrs. Carol King stand up in court to fight for a reduction of bail for William Schneiderman when she was literally dying of cancer and knew it. Joseph Brodsky died at the desk of a heart attack, after the gruelling trial of Eugene Dennis in Washington on a contempt charge during the hot summer of 1947.

I was in Duluth in May, 1947 when a young attorney of the people, Henry Paull of Minnesota, died suddenly from a heart attack, due to overwork. He was on his way to our meeting. These are a few of the splendid lawyers I have known. I could mention a long list — Clarence Darrow, Frank P. Walsh, Fred Moore, David Bentall, and many others.

And there are fighting women lawyers, as well as men. Gloria Agrin stood side by side with Manny Bloch during the hard weary four years of the Rosenberg ordeal. We extend to her our deep sympathy. Bella Abzug defended Willie McGee, taking her life in her hands to go to the state of Mississippi.

Out in St. Louis today, as the Smith Act case opens, Mary Kaufman is leading the legal battle.

In Ohio a valiant woman lawyer, Yetta Land, has fought for labor and political cases for many years.

One of these best defenders of the IWW during and after World War I was a Socialist woman lawyer, Caroline Lowe. This to name but a few.

Emanuel Bloch is a great loss and will not be forgotten. He deserves the highest tribute a sorrowing and grateful people can offer to a valiant defender of their lives, liberties and happiness.



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Rosenberg Children Orphans Again

MY SISTER came in Saturday night looking pale and shocked. She said, "Elizabeth, wasn't that Manny Bloch you introduced me to last night in John's restaurant?" I said, "Yes, why?" She said, "The grocery man said it just came over the radio that the Rosenberg lawyer is dead."

We opened up the late papers she brought in, and there was the story. It was hard to believe. Less than 24 hours before, we had seen Manny Bloch, looking relaxed and smiling, on his way with three lawyer friends to see "Coriolanus," on the corner from where we were. And now he is dead, at 52.

The grocery man on Second Ave. said, "Those poor children!" which will be echoed by thousands of others in America, who know the terrible story that shortened the life of this fighting lawyer and devoted friend. The Rosenberg children are orphans again. Last June their parents, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, were executed in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison. They left a will naming their lawyer, Emanuel Bloch, as guardian of their two children.

At that time the children were staying with a family in a small community in New Jersey. But the authorities raised questions as to their right to go to school there because they were "visitors" and not residents. Bloch was compelled to remove the children and find another place for them.

In his last interview he said with justifiable bitterness he hoped people would ~~let them alone~~ let them grow up in peace.

IN SPITE of his great fatigue as a result of the long legal struggle, Bloch took a trip over the country to raise a fund for the care and education of the Rosenberg children. He was greatly relieved at accomplishing this, almost as though he had a premonition that he would not be here long to watch over them.

In the last few days he was preparing to defend himself against charges preferred by the New York Bar Association, which was seeking disciplinary action, possibly disbarment. This was because of the speech he made at the funeral of the Rosenbergs, where he spoke passionately and strongly about the shame of our country in this terrible crime against two innocent people.

The Bar Association should have commended him for his courage and fidelity to his oath as a lawyer in defending the Rosenbergs. Fine hypocritical words are spoken by the Bar Association and public officials about the right to a legal defense, and how everyone is entitled to a lawyer, etc. But let a brave lawyer step forward, as in this case, and he is the target of their constant abuse, vilification, slander and attack.

Manny Bloch was fighting for his legal life, for his right to continue in his profession—on the very day he died. The Bar Association attack undoubtedly hastened his end.

BUT THE DEATH SENTENCE was given to Manny Bloch when it was given to the Rosenbergs. His heart was broken when they died.

The emotional strain and

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED 2/3/54
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Handwritten signature and initials.

French to Hold Memorial for Emanuel Bloch

A cable from Paris announces that there will be a mass memorial meeting for Emanuel Bloch Monday. "All political parties agree to participate," the cable states.

A revised fuller count of the funeral service attendance by the management shows that there were at least 1,000 persons inside various rooms of the building, attending Bloch's rites, while 2,000 more were outside. These figures were checked and confirmed by the management with the police authorities.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

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Am

**Poles to Enact Play
On Rosenberg Case**

WARSAW, Feb. 3.—The Polish theater here is rehearsing Kruczkowski's latest play "Julius and Ethel," about the Rosenbergs.

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BRONX Rosenberg-Bobell Comm. pre-
sents Peoples Artists in "I Call to You
Across the Continent" concert. Also Tribute
to Emanuel Bloch, Sat., Feb. 6, 8:30 p.m.
at Hunia Point Palace, 853 So. Blvd.
Adm. \$1.20, \$2.40.

65-15348-F 4:20

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Plus

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED Feb. 4, 1954
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Memorial to Emanuel Bloch in Bronx Saturday

A memorial to Emanuel H. Bloch, lawyer who defended Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, will be held this Saturday night, at the concert of the Bronx Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case.

The concert, to be held at 8:30 p.m. at Hunts Point Palace, will feature a dramatic and musical presentation of the story of Morton Sobell, the young scientist serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz.

Performing artists will include Earl Robinson, Leon Bibb, Betty Sanders, Al Moss, Beaulah Richardson, Dave Sear, Lillian Goodman, Elizabeth Knight and others.

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CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED

Feb 4, 1954

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in passing. I had no chance to read the rather lengthy document with any care."

200 AT COURT

From 9 o'clock on, persons began to gather outside the court. Throughout the morning and until after 1, when court personnel told them proceedings were over, some 200 persons or more stood about in the large waiting room or in corridors.

Judge Panken exacted a pledge from reporters that they would not reveal where the children were being removed even if they learned. He was asked, "Have you made a decision then?"

"Oh, no," he said. "I've had my hands full today, and I had my hands full last night, with phone calls, notes, requests I do this and that."

The judge explained the appearance of the officials and police at night in the home by saying that when he issued the summons he was most anxious that they not be taken from their school. "I didn't want those poor children to have any more impact," he said.

Asked if the entire proceedings weren't another impact, he agreed. "A serious one, and you may be sure I considered it so," he said. He said there was "no other way to do it."

He made it clear that the charges in the application for the summons "have not been demonstrated." A woman reporter asked whether, if he found that the children had not been neglected, he would return the children to the Meeropols.

"I don't know," he said. While the court had the power to make orders of adoption, it was not considering any at this time, he said.

The Department of Welfare, asked for comment, issued the statement, "The Commissioner is involved in a judicial process in this case and cannot comment."

Panken was asked, in regard to the charge the children were exploited, if that implied physical exploitation. No, he said, "just the use of their names."

He might talk to the boys later, he said. Asked whether, if they said they were happy, it would influence him, he said:

ASSAIL TORTURE

The National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case yesterday declared, "This inhuman torture of the Rosenberg children must stop."

"First the Rosenberg children were orphaned by the execution of their parents. Then the family with whom they lived for a year and a half in New Jersey was hounded by the FBI.

"Last winter they were ordered to leave their public school. And finally, after the children had at last been able to start rebuilding their lives away from the public eye, they were maliciously torn from their warm family environment.

"In unprecedented action, they were seized from their home, for detention in a public shelter, even before the case was judged in court.

"The Rosenberg children must be returned to their home."

"I can't say. But I do often ask children what they want from me."

Among the mothers who anxiously waited outside the court was Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton

Sobell and Mrs. Rose Sobell, his mother.

Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg was believed to be with the children upstairs, or seeking them. She was seen briefly in the waiting room.

"Before his death Manny saw the boys every weekend, since before Christmas," said Miss Agrin, speaking of the dead attorney. "He was very pleased about their situation. When he gave their custody to the Meeropols it was with the consent of the entire Rosenberg family. They have since visited back and forth, and the Rosenbergs have expressed their pleasure at the new home.

"The boys were calling the Meeropols 'Mommy' and 'Daddy' the first time they ever have used those names for anyone but Ethel and Julius."

Meeropol, a lyricist and composer, authored under the name of Lewis Allen "The House I Live In," "Apples, Peaches and Cherries" and "Strange Fruit."

Attorney Agrin said counsel planned to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in Superior Court.

cars were seen at intervals around the block. The police department, however, said only two detectives were sent to the home.

Miss Agrin said she recognized Welfare Dept. Counsel Philip Sokol as one of the five who were kept from taking the boys away that night.

A wistful echo of the children's early experience with social workers after their mother's arrest in July, 1950, which followed their father's by a month, was heard by Mrs. Meeropol, it was reported. Hearing one of the five intruders introduce herself as a social worker with the Jewish Board of Guardians, Michael told the woman:

"We don't need social workers now. We're happy here."

After Ethel Rosenberg's arrest the children stayed briefly with Ethel's mother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, at her home at 64 Sherff St. While there a social worker with the Jewish Board of Guardians gave aid. Mrs. Greenglass then turned the boys over to city authorities.

They remained in a city shelter until after Julius and Ethel went to the Death House in the spring of 1951. Eventually an apartment was obtained for Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, who kept the boys until her failing health prompted the Rosenbergs to arrange through their attorney a home with younger persons.

For 18 months the boys resided with Mr. and Mrs. Ben Bach in Tom's River, N. J. After the execution of their parents June 19, pressure was brought to bear on local school authorities, and last October the superintendent of schools told the Bachs the children must be removed.

Appearing in court yesterday were attorneys Agrin, Alexander Bloch, father of the lawyer whose long fight in behalf of the Rosenbergs contributed to his sudden death by heart attacks on Jan. 30, and Prof. Malcolm Sharp, of the University of Chicago Law School.

Prof. Sharp, associated with Bloch and Attorney John Finerty in the final court battles for the lives of the Rosenbergs, was notified by phone last night and flew here to oppose removal of the children. He is chairman of the trustees' fund set up to provide for the children, whose goal of about \$50,000 was achieved and announced just after Bloch's death.

Miss Agrin was named a member of the board of trustees replacing Bloch.

Attorneys appeared "both in behalf of the Meeropols and the Rosenberg family, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, Julius' mother, and her surviving children," said Miss Agrin.

Not only were attorneys in the dark about the charges, who made them and what the hearing was about before they entered the court, but they seemed equally uncertain when they emerged.

It was not until after the judge called in waiting reporters that he summoned the attorneys back into court and told them the children were remanded until next Tuesday, they said.

Prof. Sharp, asked about the charges, said: "If the judge wants to summarize them, all right, I should not care to do so. We did not see the papers until we were leaving the court, and then only

ROSENBERG

(Continued from Page 1)

the previous day, calling for appearance of the boys, Michael, 11, and Robby, 6, and the couple caring for them, was made by representatives of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

A query to the judge brought out that these representatives were acting on information supplied by the Department of Welfare.

Judge Panken said he heard no testimony yesterday, and that he put over the hearing until next Tuesday at the request of lawyers for the Meeropols.

"Because of allegations in the petition" the court found it "advisable, necessary, that the children be placed so that the court can have supervision of and protection of the children up to the determination of the case," Judge Panken told the press.

Allegations, he said when questioned, were that "the children were taken from place to place, home to home, without a guardian being appointed by Surrogate court." Asked if that were all, he said no, there was a charge that the children were "exploited for fund-raising activities."

No papers were given the foster parents, Ann and Abe Meeropol, although one was exhibited to them the previous night, said Miss Gloria Agrin, attorney associated with the late Emanuel Bloch in his long three-year fight for the Rosenbergs.

Only the previous night, after the appearance of five city policemen and representatives of the Department, in the Meeropols' home, did Michael and Robby learn for the first time of the recent death of their guardian, Bloch.

"The Welfare Dept. and policemen were ready to take the children at once. Michael was preparing to take his bath. Robby was in pajamas eating supper."

The Meeropols reached Miss Agrin in her Brooklyn home about 7 p.m. She sped to the home in a cab. Only because Judge Panken was reached by phones and consented to the children remaining overnight, she said, was their summary departure with officials prevented.

In describing the events of last night, Miss Agrin said that police or detectives were posted outside the Riverside Drive home, and cars she identified as police radio



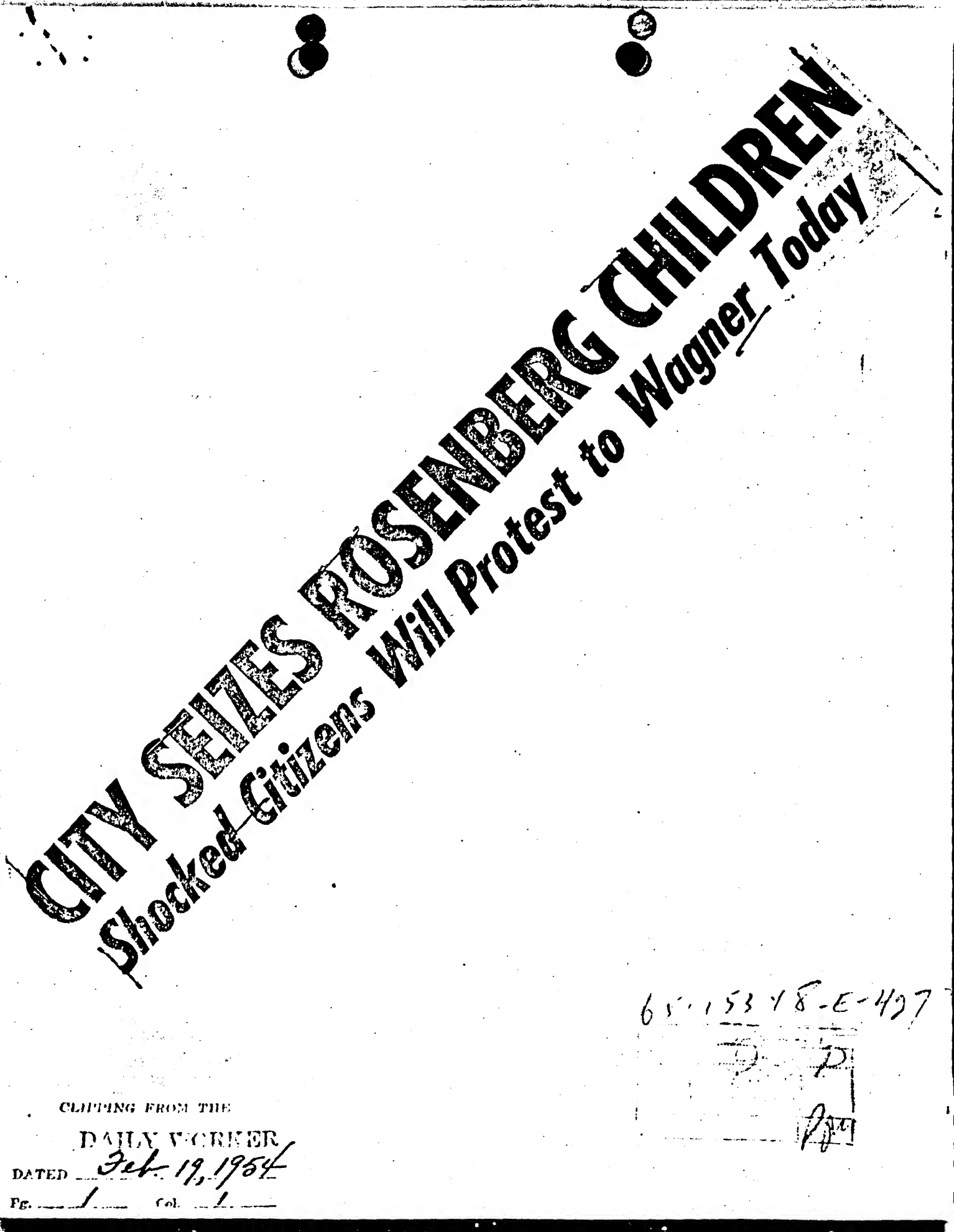
ROBERT AND MICHAEL ROSENBERG

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Tragedy struck again at the defenseless children of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg yesterday. In an action surrounded by mystery, the children were hustled into the Children's court building, and were remanded to an unknown destination by Judge Jacob Panken, until next Tuesday, when they will again be brought before the court. (A mass delegation to City Hall at 12:30 o'clock today by the Rosenberg-Sobell committee will ask Mayor Wagner to see that the Rosenberg children, Michael and Robby, are returned to their home.)

The boy's home was with Ann and Abel Meeropol, 720 Riverside Drive, until yesterday, when they were removed by order of the Children's Court pending a hearing next Tuesday. Judge Panken told reporters that application for the summons he signed

(Continued on Page 6)



CITY SEIZES ROSENBERG CHILDREN

Shocked Citizens Will Protest to Wagner Today

65-15348-E-427

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WAGNER

DATED Feb. 19, 1954

Pg. 1 Col. 1

SEIZE ROSENBERG BOYS



Robert and Michael Rosenberg

IN A SHOCKINGLY cruel action, New York City authorities suddenly seized the two children of the martyred Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on Thursday and tore them away from the couple into whose care their legal guardian Emanuel Bloch, had placed them.

Before he died three weeks ago, Bloch, who was the world-famous lawyer for the Rosenbergs, stated that he rejoined in the happiness the two children, Bobby 6, and Michael, 11, had found in their new home.

The whereabouts of the children in the hands of the police was unknown as we went to press. Judge Jacob Panken set Feb. 23 as the date for the hearing. Bloch's father, Alexander Bloch, Gloria Agrin, his co-worker and successor on the children's trust fund, and Prof. Malcolm Sharp are fighting the shocking action of the city authorities.

Outraged citizens are sending wires and delegations to Mayor Wagner asking that the children be returned immediately to their home.

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ROSENBERG

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Drive with their new foster parents, Abel Meeropol, a lyricist writing under the name of Lewis Allen, and his wife, Ann, a former nursery school superintendent in Burbank, Cal. They were attending public school under the name of Meeropol.

From this haven, an attempt was made to snatch them last Wednesday night by police and Welfare Department officials. The Meeropols contacted attorney Gloria Agrin, long associated with Bloch in defense of the boys' parents.

Foiled in their attempt to spirit away the children that night, Welfare Dept. counsel, Philip Sokol, was successful Thursday in having the children declared in custody of the Children's court pending a hearing tomorrow.

Panken said at that time he would hear testimony on allegations by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, on information supplied by the Welfare Dept., that the children had no proper guardian, had been "moved from place to place," and were being "exploited" for fundraising.

It was reported outside court that another allegation said the children were being subjected to political influences.

As soon as Judge McNally announced his decision Saturday, the boys and Grandma Rosenberg approached the bench to thank him. Michael and Robby shook hands with him and Michael said in grown-up fashion: "God bless you, judge."

Throughout the 90-minute proceedings Robby was seated among the spectators with the Meeropols, kissing them during recess before he and Michael were summoned to the judge's chambers. Michael sat with his grandma.

All expressed happiness at the temporary outcome, and from the courthouse steps Michael waved smiling to the crowd of some 40-odd persons waiting in the park opposite, while camera bulbs flashed and he sought the hand "Bubbe," as he calls Mrs. Rosenberg.

Judge McNally told reporters that when he called the children in chambers he gave them each a chocolate bar and asked them

if they loved their grandma. "They told me they loved her very much and wanted to live with her. They also said they loved the Meeropols, who treated them fine," said the justice.

"The little fellow told me that he throws lefty, bats righty and plays second base, the outfield and pitcher," said McNally. "He says he is a better baseball player than his big brother, but that his brother is better at arithmetic and grammar."

The judge's decision was hailed by the spectators. Mr. and Mrs. Meeropol were ecstatic that the children had escaped at least temporarily from a charity institution. They said they would visit the children daily and take them to P. S. 186 from the grandmother's home.

The boys' aunt said later:

"I was surprised to hear the attorneys for those who want to take the children from us say that they'd expected everything to be done quietly." She added bitterly: "No one knew where the boys were until after the Welfare Department did this. The Meeropols are wonderful people, they surrounded the boys with happiness and love. How barbaric to keep hounding them! Why can't they let these wonderful children grow up in peace?"

Justice McNally described them as "very smart children."

LOVE OF COUNTRY

In court he told the grandmother, "Never let anybody talk to these children in derogation of this country. You teach these children to love this country. It is their country."

Members of the Rosenberg family pointed out later that Ethel and Julius loved their country indeed.

When Mrs. Rosenberg was asked by the judge if she wanted the children. "Yes, your honor, I want to take them. That's my children. I want to take them, please."

Welfare Department attorneys had opposed awarding the children even temporarily to the grandmother, claiming she was too old to care for them and had given them up voluntarily. She denied this.

"They came home from school crying. The other children said bad things about their parents. I said, 'No, darlings, don't believe them. Your parents are very nice.' And she went on, she had told

the boys their parents weren't spies.

Little Robby, she said, complained about "those bad-mannered people who kept us up until 10:30." (The children were preparing for bed when the invading police and Welfare Department force entered the home Wednesday night.)

Grandma Rosenberg, after a press conference Friday in the law office of Miss Agrin, shared by the Meeropols, revealed to this reporter how Robby, waiting in the Children's court building Thursday, said sorrowfully to her: "Are they going to take us back to the shelter? No, I don't want to go." Although only three when his mother was arrested, he recalled the long months he spent there at the time.

The N.Y. Times yesterday reported that Michael after court had confided, speaking of their stay under Children's court custody, at the Pleasantville, N.Y., Cottage School of the Jewish Child Care Association:

"We were well treated at Pleasantville, but those other children . . . had no manners, used awful language, bad words I wouldn't repeat. But it's not their fault. Be sure to say that. They don't know any better. Their parents probably died when they were very young."

By VIRGINIA GARDNER .

The Rosenberg boys, Michael, 11, and Robby, 6, now installed in the home of their grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, 36 Laurel Hill Terrace, still face the danger of being returned to a charitable institution. A member of the Rosenberg family, one of the boys' aunts, alluding to pending proceedings in Surrogate's court March 5, said: "It would be the worst thing possible if they take the children away from mama now. How inhuman

can they get?"

The grandmother on Saturday was awarded temporary custody of the children pending outcome of a hearing scheduled for tomorrow (Tuesday) in Children's court, 137 E. 22 St., before Justice Jacob Paken and later in the Surrogate Court.

The Welfare Department of the city is petitioning Surrogate's Court, to have Morton L. Deitch, president of the Jewish Child Care Association, named permanent guardian.

Robbed of their parents, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the children then lost their friend and testamentary guardian, Emanuel Bloch, who died suddenly Jan. 30 of a heart attack.

The hearing before Justice James B. M. McNally in State Supreme Court which resulted in restoring the boys to their joyously tearful grandma, at least for a few days, was on a writ of habeas corpus brought in behalf of Mrs. Rosenberg.

The boys had been ejected from the schools of Tom's River, N. J., after intervention by the FBI, Bloch told the press at the time. Since Christmas they had been living quietly at 720 Riverside

(Continued on Page 6)

Fate of Michael, Robby Set For Court Action Tomorrow

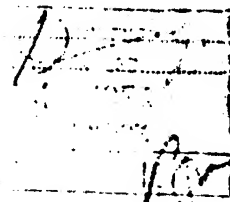
CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED Feb. 22, 1954

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Panken Hearing Today On Rosenberg Children

A hearing before Justice Jacob Panken in Children's Court, 137 E. 22 St., is scheduled for 10 a.m. today (Tuesday) on the custody of the Rosenberg children, Michael, 11, and

Robby, 6. After Panken last Thursday made the children temporary wards of the court until today's hearing, Supreme Court Justice James B. M. McNally paroled the children to their grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, pending a further hearing on a writ of habeas corpus set for March 9.

Eventual disposition of the two boys of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, executed June 19, is further complicated by the Department of Welfare's petition to have Morton L. Deitch made their permanent guardian. A hearing on that is set for March 5 in Surrogate's Court. Deitch is president of the Jewish Child Care Association.

Meanwhile the children were

enjoying the springlike weather yesterday on a walk with Ann and Abel Meeropol, with whom they had been residing at 720 Riverside Drive when the city authorities attempted to remove them last Wednesday night.

The petition before Judge Panken charged the children had no proper guardian, were being moved "from place to place," and were being "exploited" for fund-raising activities, according to Panken. It was brought by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children on information supplied by the Welfare Department.

"I want to keep the children," the grandmother said yesterday. "They don't want to go back to

(Continued on Page 6)

Pleasantville," she said, alluding to the Jewish Child Care Association institution there to which Panken had remanded them. "Why don't they leave the poor children alone? What do they want from the poor children?"

"They were so happy," she said, speaking of the period since Christmas with the Meeropols, when no reporters or social workers rang door bells, when they went to a public school and lived like other children. "They had a nice home there. They ate nice, sleep nice, on nice beds. It was a wonderful home for children.

"Now they are nervous again. I don't blame them. Every time the bell rings they look worried."

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DATE *Feb. 23, 54*

Urey Urges Spread of Truth on Rosenbergs

Dr. Harold C. Urey, scientist and Nobel prizewinner, urged in a message Tuesday night that the memory of lawyer Emanuel H. Bloch be honored by informing the American people about the "great injustice" done to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Dr. Urey's telegram was one of the messages read at a memorial tribute held in Manhattan Center for the late Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs. Sixteen hundred persons filled the hall.

The text of Dr. Urey's message was as follows:

"Emanuel Bloch spent his last years in the worthy cause of preserving the dignity and integrity of American justice. His death is a severe blow to those of us who have hoped for a better understanding of the Rosenberg Case.

"We should all of us do honor to his memory by striving even more to bring the facts of this case to the attention of the American people and to secure some small redress of the great injustice done to two people who were disliked but who in my opinion were not

proved guilty of the crime for which they were executed. I am sorry that we have lost the help of Mr. Bloch."

Bloch was lauded in speeches by John F. Finnerty, attorney in the Sacco-Vanzetti case and in the Rosenberg case.

The meeting heard a tribute to Bloch read from Morton Sobell, who was convicted in the trial with the Rosenbergs and condemned to 30 years in Alcatraz. Sobell's letter was read by Helen Sobell, his wife.

The meeting was addressed by John T. McManus, general manager of the National Guardian.

Other speakers included Ephraim Cross, professor of languages at City College of N. Y., and Emily Alnan, executive secretary of the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case.

A musical tribute consisted of selections by a choir and songs by Martha Schlamme.

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GENERAL INVESTIGATION

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Emanuel Bloch, who won world renown as the dauntless attorney for the framed Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, died of a heart attack Friday night, Jan. 29, alone at his home. He was 52. The news of his death shocked millions all over the world where he had become beloved as a great American advocate standing up for justice in the face of hysteria. For this work, he was facing a plot in the Bar Association to disbar him on the ground that he had criticized the government for killing the Rosenbergs. Bloch always noted that the Supreme Court had never agreed to examine the facts in the case itself. Hundreds of persons jammed the funeral services Tuesday, while hundreds more crowded the streets outside.

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Rosenberg Letters Top Japan Seller

Retitled "Love Beyond Death," the letters written by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg while in the Sing Sing deathhouse have become a national best seller in Japan, according to a report published by Variety Jan. 20.

"That the book publishing business knows no political boundaries in Japan," Variety's correspondent adds, "is borne out by the fact that the publisher of the book, Kobunsha, is a strictly non-Communist house. Among its recent top sellers has been the Japanese version of Herman Wouk's 'The Caine Mutiny.'"

"The jacket blurb on the Rosenberg book is written by one of Japan's leading writers, Tomoji Abe, never identified with the Communists." Abe wrote of "Love Beyond Death," Variety reports, that it is "both painful and magnificent . . . has jolted my soul. . . . It will go down in history as a document that teaches what a human tragedy of the Twentieth Century was like."

The huge sales of the book also reflects the deep sympathy shown by the people of Japan for the Rosenbergs during the long battle to halt their execution. Thousands of Japanese participated in the worldwide campaign.

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DAILY NEWS

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Feb. 10, 1954

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BEN DAVIS PAYS TRIBUTE TO EMANUEL BLOCH'S MEMORY

Benjamin J. Davis, Communist leader now imprisoned in Terre Haute penitentiary as a Smith Act victim, paid warm tribute to the late Emanuel Bloch in a recent letter to a friend. Davis wrote:

"'Manny' Bloch's death was shocking. What a terrible tragedy and a really big loss. He was just in the prime of life and he had developed into a great lawyer—and into an even greater American.

"One would hope that he had lived so that he could have seen personally the full recognition which the American people are destined to give him for his magnificent contribution in the Rosenberg case. My sympathy goes out to his family and friends and to the Rosenberg kids.

"Manny's defense of the martyred Rosenbergs was alone worth a lifetime, not to mention his many years of devotion to labor and democratic liberties. In that celebrated case his contribution was unique. He was courageous, resourceful against the maximum of odds, demonstrating a tenacity and an indomitable persistence rarely equaled.

"He struggled bullheadedly and self-sacrificingly against the most powerful ruling class ever known, making a lasting contribution to the struggles of the people against the brutal capitalist frame-up system. I knew him for many years. He too was murdered by reaction. I know his memory will be honored."

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The Columbia Law Review, one of the nation's leading legal journals, has found strong merit in arguments for a new trial for Morton Sobell, who was convicted with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and condemned to 30 years in Alcatraz. The review also found that the rights of the

Rosenbergs did not get full legal consideration in the final stage of their case.

These observations were made in a 42-page study titled "The Rosenberg Case: Some Reflections on Federal Criminal Law," which appeared in the Columbia Law Review's February issue. The study referred to the case as "the outstanding 'political' trial of this generation."

While not challenging the legal procedure in the trial of the Rosenbergs, the review concluded:

"The inevitable conclusion is that in this last stage of an extraordinarily protracted litigation, the rights of the Rosenbergs did not receive the precise and extensive consideration that must characterize the administration of the criminal law. Whether the Rosenbergs were in fact guilty is beside the point. In the vindication of their rights they were entitled to the quality of treatment afforded by the technical safeguards of the law."

The review also said that the haste with which the Supreme Court acted in its unprecedented reversal of the stay granted by Justice Douglas did not permit enough time to study the complex point at issue.

The review also said that the Supreme Court appeared to have overextended its powers in reversing the stay.

In the case of Morton Sobell, who maintains his innocence, the law review saw strength in the argument that Sobell's case should have been considered as a separate conspiracy. It cited a lack of evidence that Sobell was a co-conspirator in crimes of which the Rosenbergs were accused.

The review said that even if some validity were attributed to arguments that Sobell was a co-conspirator, it does not seem that the evidence was so conclusive as to exclude the possibility of separate considerations by the jury.

The study pointed out that this was the issue on which Judge Jerome Frank of the Court of Appeals had dissented. "Had Judge Frank's opinion prevailed," the review said, "Sobell would have been granted a new trial."

The Columbia Law Review cited a sworn affidavit in which Sobell reported how he had been kidnaped from Mexico by the government.

Had this question of "kidnap-

ping" been litigated, the journal said, "Sobell may have prevailed with the argument that a judgment cannot stand when jurisdiction is obtained through federal officers' violation of the anti-kidnapping law."

A major section was devoted to the haste with which the Supreme Court decided against the Rosenbergs in the final stage of the case.

The review saw in the point on which Justice Douglas granted a stay a substantial issue that needed much study. It pointed out that there had been but 12 hours for research and argument on the power to grant the stay, the power to vacate it, and the substantiality of the issue.

(The question of whether the defendants were prosecuted under the right law had not been ruled on by the Supreme Court with respect to Morton Sobell).



ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

Columbia Law Review Says Rosenbergs Were Denied Full Rights by Supreme Court

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

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Feb. 18, 1954

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JOIN IN A
Memorial Tribute
TO
Emanuel Bloch

Defender of the Rosenbergs

Tuesday, Feb. 23, 8 p.m.

MANHATTAN CENTER

34th St. & 8th Ave., N.Y.C.

Grand Ballroom

Prominent Speakers • Musical Program

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DAILY VARIETY

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